Oxford Democrat.

Volume 7. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 27, 1839. Number 2.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
Geo. W. Elliott,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;—one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

RESPECTABILITY,

OR, THE YANKEE MERCHANT'S FAMILY,

By the author of the 'South West' and 'La Fitte.'

"He that hath a trade hath an estate."
Poor Richard.

EDWARD BELDEN was the son of a New England country merchant. He had ten brothers and sisters, the majority of whom were younger than himself. The head and front of these offences was a merchant; that is, he kept a grocery, next door to the principal tavern, at the corner of the stage road and main street of a certain village in the state of Maine All persons who buy goods to sell again across a counter, are in New England, styled "Merchants," not tradesmen or store keepers, but emphatically and aristocratically—*merchants*. Merchants are gentlemen; therefore, Mr. Belden was a gentlemen. In the land of steady habits, a gentleman is one who is not a mechanic or operative. Mr. Belden had never soiled his hands with tools although he sold eggs and fish-hooks, nuts and raisins, tea and sugar by the pound, and retailed at one end of his dark crowded stor, erum at three cents per glass.—He would sell oats by the peck and "strike" the measure himself, whiten his coat by shoveling flour and meal from the barrel or "bin" into the scales, and grease his gentlemanly fingers with the weighing of butter, cheese, and lard. Yet, Mr. Belden was a gentleman! he knew no vulgar occupations! Mrs. Belden was, of course, a lady—her husband was a merchant! She gave parties, and her entertainments were the envious gossip of the village.

'Oh," said Mrs. Belden, confidentially to the lawyer's lady, who had hinted in a very neighborly way, that she thought Mrs. Belden was becoming somewhat extravagant, "oh, my dear Mrs Edgerton, they don't cost us nothing, at all hardly—we get 'em out o' *the store!*"

Mrs. Belden never visited mechanics' wives nor allowed her children to associate with mechanics' children.

"Marm! what do you think Ned did, comin' home from school?" shouted a little Belden, bolting into the door, with his eyes and mouth wide open, his mother's injunctions fresh in his memory; "he spoke to Bill Webster, he did, for I see'd him!" and the little aristocrat's eyes were popped two inches farther from his head as he delivered the astounding information.

'Edward! did you speak to that Bill Webster!' inquired his mother, in a tone of offended dignity, as she scraped the dough which she was kneading, from her lady-like fingers; "didn't you know his father was a cabinet maker, and hasn't I and your pa repeatedly told you not to speak to such boys."

"Well ma, I only asked him about my lesson," pleaded the culprit in defence.

"About your lesson!" exclaimed the angry parent, "and what had Bill Webster to do either with you or your lesson?"

Because he's the best scholar in the academy, and at the head of the class, and even Judge Perkins' son is glad to get Bill to help him when he gets stuck."

"I guess if his father knew it, he'd stick him,' exclaimed the injured parent, 'and I shall go right over after dinner and tell Mrs. Judge Perkins directly. It's a shame that those mechanic's children should be allowed to go to the academy and associate with gentlemen's sons. Here's your father! now we'll see what he says about it.'

Mr. Belden, a short, stout man, inclined to corpulency, with half-whiskers, bluish gray eyes, and rather pleasing physiognomy, entered from the store, which was situated but a few yards distant from his two story white house, with green blinds, and a front yard with flowers and stone steps, as Mrs Belden was wont to describe it.—His coat was dusted with flour, and greasy by contact with various unguinous articles his store contained.

"What's the matter, what's the matter, my dear?" he inquired, in a quick and good humored tone, seeing the children grouped around their mother, listening in timid silence, while the placidity of her features was considerably disturbed.

'Have the boys been at any of their capers?'

'Capers!' repeated his offended lady; 'all I can do and say I can't get these children to mind me. I wish you would take them in hand, Mr. Belden, for they have tried my patience till I can't stand it no longer." And she looked as if she were the most aggrieved woman in the world.

'Why, why, what have they done?' inquired the perplexed husband, still holding on to the handle of the door by which he had entered."

'Done! Here's Edward been speaking to that Bill Webster, when I have told him over and over again, not to have any thing to say to any such boys, and expressly told him and all the children, to speak to no boys nor girls, whose fathers a'n't merchants, like their'n, or lawyers, or doctors, or ministers, and they know it well, too.'

'Well, well, wife, I'll settle it,' replied Mr. Belden, soothingly and good humoredly, for he had just made a good bargain with a country customer. 'Edward, come here to me.'

The culprit came forward and placed himself by his father, who had taken a chair near the fire conscious that reproof or advice comes clothed with more dignity from one seated than standing.

'Edward, you are now in your fifteenth year,' said the parent gravely. 'In two or three years more you will enter college, and you should now learn to choose your associates.'

'Children listen to your father,' commanded Mrs. Belden, seeing the turn her husband's remarks were likely to take: 'he speaks to you as well as to Edward.'

'In the first place, my son, you must remember that your parents are *respectable*—that is, move in the first circles, and are not mechanics. Now, in America, where there is no nobility or titles to say what is and what is not "respectible,' why we must have certain rules by which we can tell who are so and who are not so. Now the only way you who are a boy, can tell what boys are 'respectable,' and what are not, is by knowing what profession their parents are of. Now, a mechanic of no kind is respectable; they all belong to the 'lower class''

Here the youngest daughter interrupted.—'Isn't milliners and manty-makes 'respectable,' pa?'

"No, my child, they are female mechanics and are therefore, not respectable'

'Well, then, I spoke to Miss (Mrs., generally, in New England is pronounced Miss.) Miller's little girl, Jane, and walked most home from school with her to day. Oh, I am so sorry!'—The penitent criminal, after receiving a severe reproof from her mother, retreated behind a chair, and the father continued.

'The question is, my son, when you wish to select your companions at school, or at college, first to learn whether their fathers are rich! For rich men cannot, of course, be mechanics. The next place, whether they are lawyers, merchants, doctors, or ministers, for, in these four 'professions' are included all American gentlemen, except senators, state officers, and such like, who are respectable by their offices. With no other families should you associate, for you should at all times endeavor to keep up the dignity of your family. Now, my son, you may sit down to your dinner.'

Here the merchant concluded, with an emphatic 'ahem,' and was about to turn his chair to take his seat at the table, when one of the younger boys hesitatingly inquired 'if a watch maker wath respectable?'

'Why so my child?' rejoined the self-complacent parent.

'Coth, if ta'nt no thpectable people ought to thpeak to you.'

'Come to your dinner children, and *you* you little lisping chit, shall wait, for your forwardness,' exclaimed the now justly provoked mother, (for, Mr Belden, reader, was unforunately the son of a watch maker!) Edward laughed in his sleeve; Mr. Belden carved the joint in silence, and in silence Mrs. Belden helped round the vegetables. During the recess of that very afternoon, the aristocrat scion, Edward Belden, played at catch and toss with that young democrat Bill Webster.

This brief scene is not introduced as affecting materially the general interest of our tale, but to disclose a state of manners and mode of thinking, by no means uncommon in New England, presenting a strange anomaly in the society of America *materiel* that may hereafter afford materials for a pair of volumes. Yet, it is to such principles as those we have just heard dictated by a parent to his child that the adverse fortunes of that child and a thousand others of New England's children and to be referred. The income Mr Belden derived from his store, was from eight hundred to two thousand dollars per annum. His domestic expenses, which could not possibly be very great, as every thing from the children's shoes to their spelling books, from the 'kitchen girl's' calico and handkerchief to Mrs. Belden's silks and laces, besides all the provisions *'came out of the store!'* How they came into the store never entered into the brain of Mrs. Belden.—She was satisfied her house keeping could cost nothing; 'never mind, it came out of the store,' was the *coup de grace*, by which she silenced every qualm of conscience of friendly hint, from envious neighbors, upon her own extravagance in household matters. For Mrs. Belden sought to keep up appearances, and there were other merchants' ladies in a neghboring town she must rival. What with Mrs. Belden's expensive habits and Mr. Belden's moderate profits, he seldom laid by more than two or three hundred dollars a year. Yet, on this small income, without the prospect of having a dollar to give them when they become of age, his children must be educated—gentleman and ladies!—as is heirs to principalities. Let us see what gentleman and ladies he made of them. It will serve briefly to develope a system of gentility and genteel education, lamentably prevalent throughout the villages and small towns of New England.

Amelia, the eldest daughter, grew up tall and well formed, pale and romantic. She had attended the village Female Academy, from her youth upward. At eighteen she left school, tolerably well educated. That is, she was versed in geography, and could tell the capitals of every European state more readily than those of the various states of her own country; and knew, (so deeply learned was,) more about the lives of the kings of England & of Egypt, than of the Presidents of the United States. She could paint fruit pieces and morning pieces, which still hung over her mantel in testimony of her skill; write a neat hand; cypher tolerably, and play a little on the piano. Yet, with all these accomplishments, she found herself at the age of twenty-seven, unmarried, and, at last, to escape her mother's tongue, which grew sharper as she grew older, and wagged particularly against 'old maids,' and to find the wherewith to purchase dress, for she inherited her mother's love of finery, she accepted an offer to keep school, (this not being mechanical, exept in case of flagellation, is therefore, 'respectable,' and conferring no disgrace) in a neighboring village, in which delightful task peradventure, she is still engaged.

The second child, was a son, having a natural mathematical turn, and much mechanical ingenuity, at the age of seventeen when his father proposed taking him into 'the store,' he plead hard to be allowed to become a machinist, to go to sea—any thing but to be tied to the counter of a country grocery. His parents were shocked at his vulgar tastes. The young man, after staying behind the counter three months, during which time he was placed at the station at the farther end, where rum was retailed, because his carefull parent could trust no one else there, and, after hearing more oaths and seeing more intemperance than would have corrupted a Samuel, he yielded, disgusted with his employment, to the offers of an intelligent sea captain, and, amid the tears, groans, and prophecies of his mother, (for the caste of sea captains is not exactly *comme il-faut*,) went to sea with him. He is now, though young, the first officer of a packet ship from New York, and a gentleman, in spite of his faither.

The third son, a finn, spirited boy, who wished to become a jeweller rather than to succeed his sea struck brother in the store, eventually followed his brothers example, by eloping, and after various adventures, during which he lost both health and reputation, became one of the lowest supernumeraries on the New York stage. The cholera of 1832 put an end to his misery, his dissipation, and pecuniary wretchedness, and the Potter's Field has become his last resting-place. The fourth was apprenticed to a respectable whole sale dry goods merchant, in Boston. When he became of age and desired to enter into business on his own responsibility, his employer, to whom he looked for assistance, 'failed,' and he was at once thrown upon the world with but a few hundred dollars in his possession. He again became a clerk to another house, on a scantly salary, for although a man of business, integrity and industry, he was not a man of *capitail*. He knows no trades—he is fit for nothing but a merchant's clerk. He is still clrek, all though nearly thirty years of age, while he finds about him men of wealth and independence almechanics, like their father's before them, whom, when at school, he was taught to despise. With what bitter curses upon the foolish system to which he was a victim, did he contrast their situations, happy in the bosom of their families, with his own, a lonely salaried bachelor. 'How much it costs to be a gentleman!' thought he.

The fifth, and next youngest child, who was a daughter, married a young merchant of her native village, who failed the following year, died intemperate the next ensuing, leaving his wife and two children to the tender mercies of her parents or the world.

The sixth child, a less intelligent and active boy than his brothers, his father succeeded in retaining in the store, this being the portal through which all of them made their debut into active life. He soon acquired the habits and tastes of the loungers in the store; to their language and beastly intoxication he soon became familiarized; and imperceptibly by commencing with cordials and sherbets, he acquired a taste for ardent spirits; and, at the age of twenty-five, after having been for three years a common drunkard, he died in his father's house of *mania a-potu*.

This, reader, is no fiction. Name and localities are only requisite to indentifiy these facts in the memories of many, with the history of a family now almost extinct. Yet even without this key, too ready an application of it may be made to the numerous families, within the observation of every New England reader.

Besides Edward, there were two brothers and a sister, younger than himself, who, fortunately did not survive long enough to become either *lady* or *gentleman*.

Three years after the conversation recorded above, Edward entered the sophomore class at Cambridge. His manners were polished, his address winning, his talents of a high order. After six weeks he was the most popular of his class, both with the faculty and his class-mates; while many young gentleman of the upper class sought his acquaintance. His associates were among the wealthiest in college; his good nature, gentlemanly air, irresistible wit, and high standing in his class, rendered his society universally sought after.

The first year, his bills were paid by his father, and he was allowed fifty dollars during the year for spending money. This he laid out in books; for he neither gambled nor indulged in the expensive habits, which could be afforded by others. When in the height of his popularity and scolastic fame, a letter came, in reply to one he had written to his father for a remittance, to purchase a few necessary books, stating that 'business was dull, his profis small, and that it was more expensive at college than he supposed it would be.' And after two pages of advice in relation to the necessity of preserving his standing as a gentleman, he wound up with the suggestion 'that as he could not afford to pay such such large bills any longer, he had best work the rest of his way through college by keeping school during the vacations.' A bank note for twenty dollars was inclosed, with the intimation that he must expect but little more assitance from him, as he had his two brothers and sisters to educate; that he was getting old, and times were hard.'

It would be difficult to picture the mortification of a sensitive, high minded young man, at such an announcement. The term bills would, in a few days, be presented. Minor accompts, usually liquidated at the same time were also unpaid. But these difficulties, though instantly occurring to his mind, did not so much affect him as the sudden change this conduct of his father must produce in his situation. Educated like a gentleman, his most intimate associates had been with those proud arastocrats of the college, who had wealth to support their pretensions. With the *'beneficiaries,'* those noble minded young men, who seek science through her most thorny paths, those of poverty and contumely, he had never associated—they were a species of literary operatives, whom he had not yet decided whether to class with mechanics or gentleman. He groaned bitterly as he he felt that he was degraded bitterly as he felt that he was degraded to their cast. It was late at night when he received the letter, and after pacing the room a long time in mental agitation, he seized his hat and hastened to the president's room. The usual lamp shone in the window. He tapped lightly at the door and entered. The venerable doctor Kriken, who was engaged over his desk, raised his head, and politely invited him to be seated.

Edward laid his father's letter upon the desk saying hastily, 'A letter from my father sir.'

The president read it, and shook his head, as if displeased at its contents.

'I sympathize with you, Belden. This is not the first case of the kind I have met with since my connection with this institution. This infatuation among the class to which your father belongs, of making gentleman of their sons, when they cannot allow them the means to sustain the rank of suah, has been the ruin of many promising young men. It is a mistaken notion, and one fruitful with the most baneful consequences, that a youth, to be made of, must become a member of one of the learned professions; and that to be a memebr of one of these, he must first pass through college. It is a mischievous error, and must be eradicated. It is daily doing incalculable injury to society. Experience must soon teach such persons the unsoundness of the position they have assumed, and convince them that an independent farmer or mechanic (which all may become who will,) is intrinsically a better gentleman and far more useful member of society, than an impoverished lawyer or doctor, or a minister who has became such that he may be one in the ranks of, (to use an English term, for which, in America, we neither have nor should have a corresponding word,) the *'gentry.'*

The president concluded by giving him much judicious advice of his further conduct in life, and the young man took his leave and went forth into the world, alone, friendless, and almost pennyless.

We briefly pass over his short and unhappy career. He went to New York, where he remained several weeks, seeking some *genteel* employment, (for of any mechanical trade or art, he was totally ignorant.) At length a situation offered, after he had spent his last dollar in paying for an advertisement applying for a clerkship or tutorship.

The subsequent events in the life of Edward Belden, (save the mystery that still hangs the place of his exile,) are familiar to all who have not forgotten the tragedy which a short time ago agitated our great commercial metropolis, and filled the minds of all men with horror.

This brief outline of what could easily be extended to volumes, written to expose the rottenness of a mischievous custom, founded in vanity and prepetrated by injustice to its juvenile victims, which reigns all over New England. Alas, that men should think, that because they give their son an education, they must, of necessity, make professional men of them, or suppose, if they wish to make them gentleman without the trouble and expense of education, they must make merchants of them!

Let every parent, whether farmer or country merchant, country doctor, or country lawyer, or country parson, if he have five sons, educate them all well, if he will, but make four of them tillers of the soil or masters of a trade. He will then be certain of having four independent sons about him. If he have seven daughters, let him make seven good milliners and mantau makers out of them, and they will then be independent of the ordinary vicissitudes of life. Let them do this, that is, provided he has no fortunes to leave them. But even if he have, still it would be better for them that he should do this, than if he should leave it undone. It is the opposite plan to this, the reaching after gentility or *respectability*, as it is termed, for their children that throngs our metropolitan streets with courtezans, and inundates all cities, from New York to New Orleans, with pennyless adventurers.

SLANDER.

How frequently is the honesty and integrity of man disposed of by a smile or shrug! How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a mysterious and seasonable whisper! Look into companies of those whose gentle natures should disarm them, we shall find no better account. How large a portion of chastity is sent out of the world by distant hints—noddod away, and cruelly winked into suspicion, by the envy of those who are past all temptation of it themselves! How often does the reputaion of a helpless creature bleed by a report—which the party, who is at the pains to propagate it, behold with much pity and fellow feeling—that she is heartily sorry for it—hopes in God it is not true, however as Archbishop Tillison wittily observes upon it, is resolved in the mean time to give the report her pass, that at least it may have fair play to take its fortune in the world—to be believed or not, according to the charity of those into whose hands it may happen to fall!

"Straws *do* show which way the wind blows, that's a fact," as the feller said ven he saw the haystack carried off by a hurricane.

"Come mariner down in the deep with me," as the shark said, ven he caught the sailor by the leg.

A man was indicted in New York, the other day, for keeping a disorderly *house* in a *cellar*.

From the Bangor Democrat.

The Nature and Tendencies of Democracy.

One strong objection urged by the federal "Whigs" against Democracy, which they call "Locofocoism," is on account of the peculiar character of its professors and the natural tendency and baleful influence of their principles.—It is alleged that the Democracy, or "Locofocos," with our courteous and polished political antipodes terms of synonymous meaning are the "lower classes," "the rabble," "the mob," the "fag-ends," and "but-ends," of society, "agrarians," "infidels," etc., etc., and that it is their disposition and the nature and tendency of their principles to level all superiority, whether of talents, education, position in society, or wealth, down to their own inferiority and miserable state. It is avered that the disposition is the natural product of the cherished principles, that they are as intimately connected as cause and effect—interwoven, concomitant, to-existent, harmonious and inseperable—the sap and trunk of the tree—the plant and the flower.

By the "levelling" tendencies of "locofocoism," we understand our opponents to mean the *equalizing principles and tendencies of Democracy*, which constitute one of its brightest feature and greatest recommendations. *Political Equality* is the corner stone of Democracy, upon which rests the most glorious superstructure that human wisdom ever devised. Take away this principle and you destroy the spirit, the genius and the life of Democracy; without it there might he external forms and visible body, but there would be no animating life, no soul.

Our free institutions are based on the equal natural rights of man and equality of political condition. At the birth of the nation this great principle was asserted as self-evident truth. Its promulgation in the Declaration of Indepedence was the first fruits of "Locofocoism," the product of the germes planted at Jamestown and Plymouth by the Pioneers, and Pilgrims, and cherished by their sufferings and nourished with their blood. Opposition to this great fundamental truth on the one hand, and belief in it on the other, occasioned the Revolution, and that memorable event established it forever.

Yet this principle, and the rights its acknowledgment confers on man, and the privileges flowing from a government based upon it, are pronounced by modern Whigs, imbued with the spirit which animated the old monarchists and enemies of man, incompatible with freedom and republican liberty and derogatory and corrupting to enlightened and refined society. Sticklers for this principle are at this day denounced as fanatics and the "fagends" of society, who would overturn the established order of things, divide property and throw society into chaos. This is the *brand* which federal *exclusives* and the enemies of the *Democratic principle* attempt to stamp upon those that resist their encroachments and efforts to establish arbitrary, unnatural and unconstitutional distinctions, and compel the mass to administer to the pleasures, wealth and lusts of the favored few.

Democrats are *levellers*, are hostile to the business interests of the country, and would uproot the foundations of society, because they claim all their rights in a constitutional and lawful manner. Democrats do deny the truth of the doctrine and gainsay resist the assumption, that the road to place, honor distinction and wealth is open only to blood ennobled families and privileged classes. We recognise no nobility but the nobility of nature and of mind, no superiority of rank by inheritance, no right to exclusive privileges, no distinctions but those that are self-acquired or voluntarily bestowed by the people.

We oppose unequal and partial legislation, inequality in the distribution of office, inequality in the protection of business interests, pre-emptions, sinecures, and monopolies. And does this render us amenable to the charge of wishing to divide property and equalize wealth, and to bow the heads of the gifted and wealthy to the level of the ignorant, the poor, the ragged and the vicious? How preposterous.

Entire social and moral equality (we use the term in contradistinction to political equality) is as impossible as the assimilation of vice and virtue, and equality of wealth is no more to be expected than equality of talents, and acquisitions, or a uniformity of physiognomy. Talents, education and virtue, are susceptible of continual improvement and endless progression, and the most visionary and utopian do not expect all will keep pace and advance with the front and precision of a military phalanx on the road of improvement, no one outstripping his fellow. We expect no miracle to accomplish such impossibilities.

The nature and tendencies of democracy are to improve the science of the government, to ameliorate the condition of the human race, to give man the largest liberty, to improve and elevate, to raise him upward and push him onward to work out his high destiny. Where enlarged liberty and political equality are enjoyed, where all partake of the same blessings and enjoy the same rights, and where the way to distinction, to wealth, to improvement and to happiness may be trod by all, man feels the dignity of his nature, a laudable pride and ambition are excited, his energies and better nature are awakened and stimulated, and his course is onward and upward, like the flight of the eagle.

Servitude and dependence, severe toil and heavy burdens, oppression and tyranny, are degrading to the bodies and debasing to the minds of men. All subsists upon the fruits of productive industry, but if by bad government and unequal laws the mass are compelled to wear out lives of servitude and drudgery, gaining only a scanty pittance for themselves while the great balance of their production goes to sustain the favored few in magnificent splendor and luxurious idleness, of necessity the education and moral improvement of the mass must be entirely neglected or extremely limited, and retrogression go on until they are reduced to the lowest condition of the human state. The true nature and legitimate tendencies of Federalism are thus characterized.

The monopolies created by unequal legislation, and the interests wrongfully protected by the same pernicious legislation, are antagonist to the rights of the mass and diametrically opposed to the genius of impartial, universally protecting, improving and elevating democracy. Every privilege and benefit thus confered is an encroachment on the rights of the great body, and every dollar thus realized is a corresponding burden imposed on productive industry. Is it singular then, that the democracy are opposed to banks and other monopolies which extort from them, directly or indirectly, all that the Legislative favorites realize, and to laws for the protection of particular interests?

How much is feared from "loco foco innovators" and "loco foco experiments." Without innovations and experiments there would be no progress, no improvements, no discoveries—mankind would stand still. The tendencies of democracy, like those of christianity, are to improvement. The principles are immutable, the truths everlasting, but their full developement and perfect application must be the work of time, perhaps of the "eternity of years," but may not, new principles and new truths be discovered?—In the acts and sciences new discoveries and new discoveries and new improvements are constantly taking place, and why not in the science of human government? The political and moral condition of a nation depends upon the perfection or imperfection of its government, and if perfection is already realized we may with propriety fold up our hands. If there are no new truths to be discovered, no further progress to be made, no erors to be corrected and no abuses to be reformed, then we may with propriety set our faces against all innovations, experiments and charges.

Who are the greatest levellers? The federal whigs, who would brutalize the bodies and debase the minds of men by imposing heavy burdens, crushing them to the earth with servitude, in dragging them down and keeping them down by oppression and tyranny, by creating unnatural distinctions, curtailing liberty and by excessive taxation—or the democrats who would dispense the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, alike upon all, put no part of community in subjection to another, equalize privileges and burdens, and educate, improve and elevate the whole? If we correctly apprehend the subject, the tendency of Democracy is to "level" the mass *upward*, while Federalism would "level" all but a privileged few, *downward*. Democracy is for the greatest good of the many, which Federalism everlooks in promoting the welfare of the few.

Let it never be forgotten that every election favors one of these antagonist principles while a blow is inflicted upon the other. The two parties select their candidates with immediate or remote reference to them. The people holding to equal rights and enlarged liberty on the one hand, and the aristocracy wielding the money power on the other, come in collision. It is a contest for priciple involving momentous consequences—no less than the support of the principles of the Declaration or opposition to them. Let all duly consider the immense responsibility that rests upon them, when they cast their votes for men who are to represent their principles.

From the Onondaga (N. Y.) Standard.

THE ISSUE.

AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY,

AGAINST

A CONNECTION OF BANK AND STATE.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

"The power for the incorporation of a National Bank, has *not*, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States by the Constitution."

[Thomas Jefferson, 1791.

"This institution [the first United State Bank] is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution."

[Thomas Jefferson, 1803.

"But, in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us, could we not make a begining towards an independent use of our own money."

[Thomas Jefferson, 1803.

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering (a National Bank,) even if the Constitution did not present insuperable objections."

[Jackson's Farewell Address.

"In seperating the Government from the banks, we secure to labor its fair reward, every honest pursuit is promoted, the Government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the Republican feelings of our citizens are cherished."

[Andrew Jackson, Dec. 17, 1837.

"Uncompromising hostility to a National Bank."

[Martin Van Buren.

"Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

[Martin Van Buren.

FEDERAL DOCTRINE.

Such a bank [a National Bank] is not a mere matter of private property, but a political machine of the highest importance to the State."

[Alexander Hamilton.

FEDERAL WHIG DOCTRINES.

"But the true and only efficacious and permanent remedy, I solemnly believe is to be found in a Bank of the United States."

[Henry Clay, Feb. 19. 1838.

"I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the country." [Henry Clay, May 21, 1838.

"I am willing to go for a revival of the State bank deposite system; and if, contrary to my convictions, it should furnish a sound and stable currency, and successfully manage the national finances, I will yield it my continued confidence and support."

[Henry Clay, Syracuse, July 26, 1839.

The difference.—Federalists have always made money out of rags, and their great men out of paper. *Democrats* make money out of gold and silver, and men from talent and worth.

From the Eastern Argus.

Federal Ratiocination.

Oh, what authority and show of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal.—*Shakspeare.*

"*Our resources can never be fully developed while the State is under the ban of Loco Focoism; (?) for the party in power are* OPPOSED TO ALL INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS."

"*The State debt has been enormously increased during the past six or eight months.*"

Above are two *cogent arguments* adduced by the *erudite* editor of the "Old Portland," against the present State Administration, and if his readers are credulous enough to *credit* their soundness, so be it.

It is utterly *false*, however, that the democratic party are "*opposed to* ALL *internal Improvements.*" They never have been. So far from this being the case, it was under a democratic administration that the Geological Survey of Jackson was first commenced; and it is well known that Gov. Fairfield, in his Inaugural Message, particularly urged the subject of "internal improvements" on the last Legislature, in a brief, eloquent and satisfactory manner. He told that body, with great candor, among other reasons, that "insuperable objections have heretofore been expressed by *this State* to a system of internal improvements *conducted by the General Government*, that Government being one of *limited* power:" but took occasion to add, also, that "these objections *do not exist* against the adoption of a system of internal improvements by *individual States*, the question with them being purely one of expediency."

While, therefore on the one hand, with a statesman's sagacity, he foresees and warns the people against appropriations for internal improvements *by the General Government*, (which he justly says, "creates a scramble for government favors"—bargaining away members of Congress, in exchanging votes and influence—grouping of all the appropriations into one general bill, thereby compelling members to vote for what they *know to be wrong*, or lose appropriations which they *believe to be right*") he recommend on the other hand to their serious attention, the subject of internal improvements to a limited and prudent extent, *by the State*, and for one kind, which he deemed necessary above all others, appropriations have *already been made* by the last Legislature, viz: *for the making of roads through the public lands* to promote their settlement and extend encouragement to the hardy and enterprising pioneers of the forest who are disposed to settle on them.

True, the "State debt" *is* "increased," as the veracious editor observes—but what increased it? Not, thank Heaven, a wasteful expenditure of public money in useless improvements—not a bestowal of gratuities to noisy partisans—but in defence of our *ancient landmarks*—in defence of our North Eastern territory, against the usurpations of *a* "British party." But this, it seems, does not suit the whig editor—oh, no—he would have the funds thus expended (which, by the way, have only been *loaned* to the general government) employed in the construction of canals, railroads and other stupendous affairs, *while the enemy were pillaging our timber* and "taking military occupation of our valuable soil—the bequest of our noble ancestors! This, indeed, would be fostering internal improvements with a vengeance! A pretty appropriation at *such* a crisis, from the bankrupt Treasury of a quondam Governor! Gov. Fairfield had but just entered upon his duty, and prudently forbore to recommend *extensive appropriations*, at that time uncalled for. What say, "Master Brook," was he right?

The broad and baseless assertion, therefore, that Governor F. or the Democratic party are, or were "opposed" to internal improvements by the State, for its benefit, when judiciously designed and executed, is quite erroneous as that which represents them as claiming an *exclusive specie currency*. Both statements have as little foundation in truth as the general *ipse dixits* of this same Gazette. Indeed, we have seen heretofore, that its editor can utter *practical lies* of enormous size, *ad libitum*—nor is it to be wondered at—'tis his vocation; but whether his readers can be coaxed to *swallow* them, is quite another affair. True it is, "*the end* of his talk is mischievous madness," mischievous, I mean, to the cause he advocates.

VERBUM SAT.

Croakers.

There is among us a class of men who seem to be dissatisfied with almost *every thing that is*, and who profess to approve of things only which *are not*. This class make themselves very prominent, either directly or indirectly, in all questions of a political bearing. In the midst of the prosperity of our nation they are in gloom; always doubting and complaining, while the lovers of our free government, and our happy country, are filled with joy and graitude for the bounties and smiles of a kind Providence. For the last forty years this class have been croaking, like ill—boding ravens, over the destinies of our country, and continually asserting that, "the people cannot rule. Our government is too weak and anon too strong. There is no safety for enterprise or property. We have no aristocracy to sastain us. Every thing is fluctuating. The rich of to-day are the poor of to-morrow.—The poor, the low born and commonalty have too much power, and are continually aspiring to, and frequently occupying the first places and offices in the country. The officers whom the people choose are not the best men, others would do as well, or better; have more dignity, more character, and more respectability. We are degrading ourselves, our towns, our country and our State, by choosing such men to represent us."

In this way such persons arrogate to themselves superior discernment, and an unqualified right to dictate to people, whom they assume to be less discerning than themselves. But give them fish, and they ask for flesh—give them flesh, and they ask for fish—offer them both and they'll take neither. They haunt our neighborhoods, our public meetings, and our places of business, from the field to the Capital; and the dull bodings of their never ending complaints are constantly wailed out to him who will listen. Their sad predictions grow more and as time passes on, and the increasing prosperity of our country proves the falseity of their gloomy prohecies

Ask these men what they want, and they reply, "we only want things to be different." Ask for their politics and they pretend to have none. They affect to despise parties, and say that they belong to no party—and mean to support the best men only.

Now reader, need I tell you that every one of these no-party men are bitter partizans in disguise? That every one of these hypocritical croakers are Federalists, and real whitewashed whigs, who are as firmly set against Democracy in all its forms now—as the same party were in 1812! On the ninth day of September next, they will be at the polls, opposing our State and national Government, and I hope "you'll be there to see."

WATCHMAN.

Eastern Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 27, 1839.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD . . ALVAN BOLSTER,
DAVID HAMMONS.

YORK . . . TIMOTHY SHAW,
SIMEON BARKER,
JOHN G. PERKINS.

CUMBERLAND PHILIP EASTMAN,
OTIS C. GROSS,
IRA CROCKER,
LEVI L. TOTMAN.

LINCOLN . . JOSIAH MERROW,
ARNOLD BLANEY,
THOMAS SIMMONS,
CHARLES HOLMES.

KENNEBEC . EZEKIEL SMALL,
AMOS NOURSE,
BARTLETT W. VARNUM.

WALDO . . JOHN TRUE,
JONATHAN MERRILL.

HANCOCK, WASHINGTON AND AROOSTOOK,
EASTERN DIST. STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD . . ALANSON MELLN.

DEMOCRATS OF PARIS,

You are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday the 31st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

A full Caucus is expected.

Per Order.

The time has arrived which imperiously demands immediate and concerted action on the part of our Democratic friends. The opposition are in the field fully prepared for the campaign, and as usual, ready to use any means, no matter how dishonest, to keep up a sinking cause. They are ahead of us in preparation, *scared* preparation, but managed so artfully that most of our Democratic friends, we fear, think they are doing nothing. But *beware* of them, they are a wiley, and treacherous foe. Let the bright example of our western brethren urge us to more earnest and vigorous exertions for the triumph and success of free principles. Shall we not partake of the mighty impulse, which, in all parts of the Union, seems to be setting & gaining ground in favor of the Administration. Shall Maine be inactive, while her sister States are so glorjously pressing forward on the path of Republican principles. We trust not. We trust that her Democratic sons will catch the prevalent spirit of the time, and, on the ninth of September next, will echo back to their brethren in the West the notes of triumph which now ring so joyously in our ears. With such thrilling and heartstirring intelligence the friends of free principles and equal rights should not be content with a majority of 3000. It would be out of time with the march of Democracy. It should be doubled, ay, and thribbled. It can be done with suitable exertion. Shall not that exertion be had. Will not our friends give, and willingly, too, a few days' labour, in order to secure so gratifying a result? We doubt not their answer will be satisfactory at the polls.

Our friends whose time of late has been mostly taken up in agricultural pursuits, should endeavor to find a little leisure to devote to the approaching election. They will find much that should be done. The sluggish and indifferent will require a jog from the active and vigilant. Some organization will be necessary in order to secure a full attendance at the polls. The opposition must be watched and thwarted in their secret efforts to mislead and deceive the people. The time is short, and what is to be done must be done speedily. Old Oxford has never yet failed of doing her duty, and with a little exertion on the part of our friends in every town, our largest majority may be maintained.

For the Democrat.

JUDICIAL TENURE.

In a former article on the subject of Judicial Tenure, we gave some reasons why the good behavior term of Judges holding their offices was not in accordance with Republicanism and Democratic principles. We shall now make some remarks on the practicability and expediency of limiting Judicial Tenure; also briefly adverting to some of the objections. In those States where the Judicial Tenure has been limited to a specific number of years, the duties of the Judge have been promptly and satisfactorily, as well as impartially, discharged. Vermont is one of the States in which the term of Judgeship is limited. The office of Judge has been so well administered here as to give almost universal satisfaction. Not a voice among high or low, rich or poor, learned or illiterate, has been raised against the impartiality or promptitude of Judicial Officers. The zeal of party has never promoted an incompetent Judge; nor has it failed to reward the merits of the upright and faithful one. All feel satisfied with the operation of the Judicial System in Vermont and none can be found the advocate of a change.

We might mention several States, among the Middle and Western, whose Constitutions limited their Judicial Officers to a stated number of years, but it is unnecessary. It is found to be practical in all the States where it has been adopted, and operates better than the good behavior Term. Why should it not? For under this system, if an incompetent Judge had been appointed community might feel assured that he would not be reappointed, after his incompetency became known. Therefore we need have an unqualified and partial Judge in office but seven years, whereas we are now obliged to continue him in office during the common age of man.

Of the expediency of limiting Judicial Tenure, we think no one who will consider its principle, its practicability, and the sense of our Legislature on the subject last winter, can have a single doubt. The principle is correct, because it is Republican; it is practicable, because it has been tried, and has proved to be advantageous and useful. In regard to the sense of the popular branch of the Legislature on the final passage of the Bill proposing an alteration of the Constitution, we find 123 in favor of and 43 against the Resolve.—The reader will note here that this was not a party vote, but a vote independent of party considerations. We discover among the yeas the names of several of the most prominent in the ranks of the opposition, viz. Gen. Appleton of Portland, and Mr. Allen of Bangor—the latter of whom is the greatest as well as the best Whig in the State.

Since, then, we have the co-operation of the judicious and honest portion of the opposition, we sincerely hope this alteration in the Constitution will be made. It is certain that the electors of the State, if they all vote according to the best of their understanding on this question, will give in their voice in favor of the change. The Whig press is almost silent on this great question. But if they conjectured that the numbers of their party could be increased, or that there was the least foundation for opposition, would they be thus silent? Would they sit and see the alteration made were it possible for them to make of it an electioneering engine? No, they are too cunning for that. The Advertiser thinks it best to let the subject alone; the Courier opposes it, and calls it Radical; and the Journal thinks there are evils on both sides, and scarcely hazards an opinion either way. So with the opposition papers throughout the State, some oppose the measure feelingly, others are afraid they shall be too Democratic if they favor it, consequently they say *"hands off."* Therefore, owing to the silence of the Whig press, and the approval of some of their leading men, we may safely draw an argument in favor of the expediency of the Resolve.

One objection I will notice, viz; that if we limit the Judicial Tenure to seven years we shall destroy the liberty of the people. This objection is too inconsistent, too palpably false, to mislead even the most ignorant. Not many days since however, I heard of a leading Federalist, who made a number of converts to this doctrine. The reasoning employed for this purpose must have been about as intellectual as that employed by the schoolmen of the 15th and 16th Centuries. The following is an example: "If that indefinable something which nobody knows, but which everybody talks about is called the liberty of the people; then altering the Judicial Tenure will have a direct tendency to come in contact with this certain indescribable something: Therefore if you alter the Judicial Tenure you will destroy the liberty of the people."—The objection is too absurd for candid contradiction.

In conclusion, we would say to every Democrat, vote on this important question—expunge from the Constitution this relic of Monarchy—and let every officer and office become controlled by the people.—Do it, not for the purpose of being Radical—not for the purpose of merely altering the Constitution; but from motives of principle and usefulness.

JUSTITIA.

ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.—The New Era sums up the democratic gain as follows:

A Governor, by 2800 majority;
Two United States Senators;
Three members of the House of Representatives;
An aggregate majority on the Congress ticket of 2000.
Both branches of the Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Since the election in 1837, we have gained three members of Congress. We then had *five*; we have now *eight*.

INDIANA.—We do not yet hear decisively from Owen's district. We think, however, he is defeated. Our gain here is *four* members of Congress—all by very large majorities, and a majority of the Legislature.

ALABAMA.—The Congressional Delegation stands as before, *three* democrats to *two* federalists. State Legislature Democratic

KENTUCKY.—There is a gain, thus far, of *one* member of Congress for the Administration. The Globe says, it is somewhat doubtful which party will have the Legislature.—The democrats have gained a large number of Representatives.

This is the result, so far as known in the above named States. And yet some of the Federal papers effect to treat their defeat as a matter of great indifference. The following excellent hit at such presses is from the New Era;

There is nothing in the general aspect of affairs, in the slightest degree to discourage the Whigs.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Certainly not. They have only lost six of their own States in one short year—New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Deleware, Indiana, and Tennessee, which gave 66 votes against Mr. Van Buren, and every account which reaches us, shows us a gain of additional strength for the Constitutional Treasury. And yet this is not in the slightest degree discouraging! Just turn the tables and suppose we had thus lost six States. Jehu! What a noise there would have been about it! What tremendous reaction of public opinion! How strong the condemnation by the people of the "odious Sub-Treasury!" But to the "Whigs" it is nothing. During the flood, it is said, that as the waters rose, a sailor repeatedly importuned Noah to take him in. The waters were up to his chin. He again asked, and was again refused. This was too much for sailor nature to bear. "Go

to —— with your boat. It ain't agoing to be much of a shower after all."—*N. Y. Era.*

THE BOUNDARY.

We understand that Mr Forsyth, Secretary of State, has transmitted to Gov. Fairfield, the communication of Mr Fox to the Government of the United States relating to the mission of Col. Mudge and Mr Featherstonhaugh, by which it would seem that the object is substantially what has been alledged in the English papers. The British Government apprehending that the negotiations respecting the establishment of a Joint Commission for running the line might not be terminated until near the close of the present year, it was thought the mean time might be profitably spent by that Government in making a topographical survey, and in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the territory in dispute.

Still further—since writing the foregoing, we have obtained copies of the following Correspondence which has taken place between Sir John Harvey and Gov. Fairfield.—*Saco Democrat.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Fredericton, New Brunswick,
August 10th, 1839.

Major General Sir John Harvey has the honor to acquaint Governor Fairfield that Col. Mudge of the Royal Engineers and W. G. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. have been sent from England for the purpose of making a Topographical examination of part of the Disputed Territory for the use and information of Her Majesty's Government—and Sir John Harvey dare not allow himself to entertain any doubt that the Executive of Maine will willingly cooperate with that of this province in doing what may depend upon them respectively, not only to prevent any interruption being offered to proceedings of a character so entirely amicable and so purely scientific, but also to ensure for it any assistance which may be required by a commission, the result of whose inquiries may have so material an influence in expediting the decision of the pending negotiation, and which must therefore be regarded with an equal degree of interest by both parties.

The Commissioners who are now here purpose to commence their journey about the 20th inst., and to proceed in the first instance to the Great Falls and thence perhaps in a westerly direction.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saco, Aug. 16, 1839.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 10th inst., informing me of the appointment by the British Government, of Messrs Mudge and Featherstonhaugh "for the purpose of making a topographical examination of part of the disputed Territory for the use and information of her Majesty's Government." &c. &c.

Being fully convinced, that, the difficulties supposed by the British Government to be involved in the pending question of boundary would vanish before a correct topographical knowledge of the territory, I shall not only offer "no interruption to the proceedings of the commissioners" which you describe as "entirely amicable" and "purely scientific," and the result of which you apprehend may have "a material influence in expediting the decision of the pending negotiation," but will, with great pleasure, afford the commissioners all reasonable facilities in my power, for the prosecution of their design

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor of Maine.

His Excellency Maj. Gen Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Gov. Prov. of N. B.

THE BOUNDARY ARRANGEMENT.

The Augusta Age thus concludes an able article on this subject, in reply to the Portland Courier:

The assertion that Gov. Fairgeld *agreed*, or committed in writing, that *Gov. Harvy should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the territory north of the St. John's river*, is a falsehood so perfectly notorious, that we are astonished that the Courier should publicly assert it. Gov. Fairfield has never agreed that Gov. Harvey should exercise exclusive jurisdiction for a single day on a single foot of the disputed territory, and we defy the Courier to point out any such agreement. But this is not all. *Gov. Harvey's claim to exclusive jurisdiction has been successfully resisted even in the Madawaska settlements.* So far from conceding exclusive jurisdiction to Sir John over the territory north of the river, WE *are now* EXERCISING *in that territory entire and seperate jurisdiction against trespassers.* How stands the facts? In May last, McLaughlan, the Provincial Land Agent, went up to the Allegash with a body of men, to take the trespass timber and run it into the Province, under pretence of saving it from the plunderers.—Our posse warned them to desist, and notified them that they could not be permitted to run the lumber. They *did* desist, and went home to Sir John. *Sir John has since been notified that this State will resist any attempt to run any lumber cut on any party of the disputed territory, into the Province, either by trespassers or the Provincial authorities;* AND SINCE THAT TIME NO SUCH ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE. Mr Jarvis, provisional Land Agent, is now on the upper waters of the St. John, as Representative of the State, carrying into effect the Resolve of January 24, and exercising *there* the jurisdiction which Sir John undertook to resist even on the Aroostook! These are some of the facts, and they prove conclusively, that the whole fault-finding of the Federal party with Gov. Fairfield is based upon falsehoods of their own telling—correct the falsehoods, and the whole superstructure of malignant abuse built upon them, falls to the ground!

There are other facts in the case, which will come out in due time, even more conclusive than these; but the above, which we feel at liberty to state, are amply sufficient to refute the falsehood of Federalism—viz: that Gov. Fairfield has conceded to the British exclusive jurisdiction over the territory north of the St. John.

What have been the effects of this vigorous defence of our right, and extension of our jurisdiction in the disputed territory! One effect is that Sir John Harvey is now as anxious as we are, to have the question settled. All the indications are that, as another effect, the hitherto deathlike indifference and perverseness of the British Government has been broken in upon, and they too are anxious to bring the matter to a speedy settlement. Gov. Kent's pompous messages and topographical surveys, passed by the antagonist party like the idle wind. Gov. Fairfield's *action* has aroused them to the necessity of settling the dispute. What wonder that Federalism is in *distress*, and repents itself of the part it took in voting the means of resistence and defence!

The Election.

The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle, a federal paper, says:—

"We are looking for a close contest in Maine. The whigs constitute an undoubted majority of the legal voters of the State, and by proper exertions they can elect that popular officer, Edward Kent, to the chair of State We hope they may do it"

The Eagle, we believe, *looked for* the election of Cannon, in Tennessee, by ten thousand majority! It will *look for* the election of Edward Kant, in Maine, with very much the same success. Our friends, however, should *note the language* of the preceding extract. "*A close contest*" is anticipated! Such a prediction, from a federal source, shows that the *OPPOSITION HERE ARE NOT IDLE*—that they mean to *rally again in September*—hoping to triumph by our inactivity. They will be grocely mistaken. The Democracy all over the State are waking up, at last, to their duty. From various quarters, we hear good tidings of their growing zeal and energy. They are beginning, we believe, to prepare in earnest for the election.—This is all we want—all that is necessary to secure us as brilliant a victory, next month, as can be desired. There is *no need* of "a close contest" in this State. Let the Republican party do *any thing like* its duty, and it may *defy* the efforts of the opposition, and laugh at their exertions.—FEDERALISM CANNOT FLOURISH IN THE SOIL OF MAINE.—Eastern Argus.

"BREAD AND BUTTER."

How frequently we are called upon to admire the liberality, magnanimity and courtesy of our gentlemanly opponents, and how often are the vulgar, illiberal and narrow contracted "loco focos" held up as objects to be shunned by the federal whigs claiming all the "decency, respectibility and religion" extent. How often are democrats accused of meanness, intollerance and proscription, as destitue of intelligence, virtue, sensibility and christian feeling. A federal whig cannot forsooth, live in the country without being cuffed and proscribed by the "vulgar loco focos." Well; this is modest, unpretending, liberal and decent in our opponents, to be sure, and as true, and as true as federal preaching. But what has this to do with our "bread and butter" caption? A great deal; we have given whig texts for the purpose of adding a commentary by a prominent member of the whig party.

A few days since, a young gentleman of this place, connected with one of the oldest and most "respectable" families among us, intending to leave for the South, applied to the mayor of the city for a letter of general recommendation.—The present Mayor, it will be recollected, was last year Sheriff of the county, and when a change in the State Administration took place the Governor did not see fit to retain him in office. The young gentleman is a Democrat, (his father is an honest, liberal minded federalists,) and sustains a good character,—yet when he asked the Mayor, for a letter which would be servicible to him among strangers, as coming from the Mayor, the official whig dignitary *refused to grant his request on the ground that he was a "loco foco" and had take the bread & butter out of his mouth!!!*

Bangor Democrat.

From the New York New Era.

PILLAR
OF INDEPENDENT STATES
THAT WILL SUPPORT THE
CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

OHIO,
MAINE,
INDIANA,
VIRGINIA,
MISSOURI,
MICHIGAN,
MARYLAND,
ILLINOIS,
ALABAMA,
TENNESSEE,
NEW JERSEY,
DELAWARE,
ARKANSAS,
MISSISSIPPI,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
AND
NEW YORK
MUST CAP THE PILLAR!!

There is in this country two antagonist, conflicting principles—good and evil—Democracy and Federalism. Democracy is like the rain that descends, and the sun that shines upon the earth, which causes it to yield its fruits for the sustenance of man and beast. But Federalism is like the whirlwind, prostrating the fruits of honest industry, and causing misery and distress as far as its power extends.

The Whig papers in the south call upon the people "to act as though neither Harrison nor Clay had an existence." They have cheerfully, and to the heart's content of the Whigs, responded to the call. Tennessee and Indiana, answered first. And the Old Bay State will also respond to the call, next November.

☞The Cat out of the Bag.☜

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE,

We have been warning you for some time past, of the danger of being lulled into security by the *pretended* silence of the federal party. We have repeatedly told you, that the declaration published in the Portland Gazette, after the last election, that the 40,000 federal voters would again stand to their arms in 1839, was no empty threat. We now lay before you the most convincing evidence of what we have before only surmised. It is for you *now* to say whether you will be roused from your lethargy, or suffer the citadel of democracy to be taken by surprise—the sentry upon the watch tower slumbering at his post. What Democrat, who holds dear the principles of Jefferson, will not now gird on his armor in good earnest, to meet the treacherous and destardly attack of the arch-enemy of Democracy. Every Town, Plantation, and School District in the State, without exception, is to be put under the strictest federal organiztion. There is no mistake about this—A census is to be taken—the name of every man taken down—his *car mark* examined—and reported to the County Committee. All this is to be done *in the dark*—secretly. "The present campaign is to be conducted with as little *DISPLAY as can be.*"

If you doubt our word, democrats,

READ THE FOLLOWING

Circular.

Wiscasset, July 28, 1839.

"——

Dear Sir—The County Committee relying upon your zeal in the Whig cause, have appointed you, together with —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, *Esquires, a Committee for the purpose of organizing your town, preparatory to the coming election.*

We hope you will meet your associates of the Committee and ascertain as soon as may be, and as correctly as possible, the number of Whigs and the number of Loco Focos in your town & the number who are of doubtful politics. Also, the number of Whig votes you shall be able to give at the coming election—and make return to us as soon as possible.

We will suggest the policy of making as little DISPLAY, *as can be, in conducting the present campaign.*

On behalf of the Committee,
EBENEZER HILTON."

Such is the plan of the coming campaign.—Does it not more deeply than ever, impress upon you the truth of the maxim, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance?"

The "Bears of Oxford County."

A Democrat from the "back woods," of Oxford, writes: "The "bears" in this "benighted region" have "snuffed the tainted breeze," and the secret machinations of the arch enemy of free principles will be nobly met by the incorruptible yeomanry of Oxford."—*Eastern Argus.*

Henry Clay's address to James K. Polk, in the House of Representatives.

"Go home, G—d d—m you, where you belong."

A response from Mr. Polk's fellow citizens of Tennessse:—

"He has come home, and we like him so well, that we believe we must keep him."—*N. Y. Era.*

There is a slight rumor that Graves, the murderer, has been defeated by the Democratic candidate. At any rate, he received a rebuke from the People, that ought to humble him not a little.

☞Capt. MARRYATT says that "Boston is the most *English* city in the union, and has most rigidly preserved the English manners and habits." Had Marryatt been in Boston during the late war, he would have added—"and is also the most loyal in feeling, as her citizens openly rejoice in all successes of the British arms over those of their own countrymen."

FEDERAL MUNIFICENCE.—It seem the Massachusetts federalists are busy at work interfering in the coming struggle in our sister State of Maine. All that the rag-barons can effect by the use of money and their runners, will be accomplished at the approaching contest. The people of Maine, like those of our own State, fully understand their mode of proceedings, and will meet them in a prompt manner. Their hackneyed slang and vile fabrications will fail to deceive the enlightened citizens of that patriotic State.—*N. H. Argus.*

FIRE AT ST. JOHNS (N. B.) A disastrous fire broke out in St. Johns, on the evening of the 17th inst. which consumed a large portion of the business part of the city. All the buildings (chiefly of wood) were destroyed, from the waters edge, to Prince William St., between Union St. and North wharf. The total amount of loss is estimated at $800,000, about one third of which was insured. No vessels were burned: though several of them cut away their masts for protection. St. Johns suffered very much in 1837 from an extensive fire, from which it was just recovering, when it was again visited as above stated.

The fire broke, it is stated, in some oakum lying upon a brandy cask, from which a boy was drawing brandy by the light of a candle. —Eastern Argus.

BRITISH OUTRAGE.—The American steamer St. Lawrence was fired upon on her regular trip down the St. Lawrance, on the 4th inst. by a British armed schooner, because she refused to hoist her colors. A complaint was made to Captain Landon, commander of the British naval force on the Lake, who expressed much surpise and regret at the circumstance, and promised to send for the commander of the schooner for the purpose of investigating the subject and making such further explanation as should be found necessary.

A NICE BIT OF SCANDAL.—A story is current among the north enders, of a man who left his spouse, upon a pretence that if he did not return on the same evening, he should be gone three or four days. He neither went nor returned, but stayed round; and as he supposed might be the case, found on the third night a certain chap in a place which he considered as exclusively his own.

These are difficult matters to arrange, but the example of a Virginian was not a bad one. He returned unexpectedly to his house, and found a man in the bed. Then, being a good lawyer, he went quietly to his office, leaving wife and lover both sound asleep, and drew up a contract by which the rascal was bound to support the faithless woman during her life, he having ample means. The husband having coolly finished his paper went again to the bed room, with the contract in one hand and a pistol in the other. He roused the offender, who was about to escape, but the pistol and a threat induced him to remain.

"You have ruined this woman," said the husband, "you must support her. Sign the paper." And he read it slowly and deliberately through.

"Now, you perceive that she can no longer live in my house; but she must live as well as she has ever been accustomed to, from her parentage and connexions: I know that this paper is void, being obtained by force; but I must have your hand-writing to the acknowledgement; and if you fail to fulfil the promise here made, to support this woman well, and treat her kindly, I shall not resort to the law but to this pistol. She may take till daylight to pack up her clothes; before the sun rises you must remove her from my house."

The paper was signed, and the lover found himself married by quite a new fashioned ceremony.—*Boston Times.*

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.—The Columbus (Ga.) Journal thus chronicles a few brief events in the life of a citizen:—He was married on Tuesday evening; on Wednesday evening his bride presented him with an heir; on Thursday he got drunk; on Friday he was committed to the common jail of Lowness county for his wife's debts; on Saturday his child died; on Sunday it was buried; on Monday an infant of two years, parentage unknown, was acknowledged as of his wife's maternity; on Tuesday he was bailed out of jail, and on Wednesday wound up the week by turning his wife out of doors, bag and baggage, beating her nurse, and throwing the doctor's saddle bags after him when that worthy expostulated.

A MONSTER.—A tremendous rattlesnake found near Hotsville, (Ala.) is thus described in the Democrat:—Lenghth, 11 feet 9 inches; circumference in the largest part of the body 19 inches; 9 1-5 inches around the head; 3 inches around the first rattle; 2 inches around the last; length of the whole serious of rattles, 3 feet 8 inches; number of rattles, 83; length of the two poisonous fangs, 2 3-4 inches; weight 37 1-2 lbs., yielding nearly five quarts of oil.

HIGH-HANDED ASSAULT.—A few days since, as deputy sheriff Carr was taking into custody for debt a negro named Inness, who was on the point of leaving in the steamboat for New York, and while on board the boat, the black rascal turned suddenly upon him, and with a heavy bludgeon felled him to the deck, cutting his head severely. He was soon, however, "put in strings," and lodged in jail.

N. Haven Register.

SPECIE.—The French bark Geneeraly Foy, arrived at New-Orleans lately, from Bordeaux, with, besides a fine cargo of French goods, 5,000,600 five franc pieces, and 384 dubloons.

Federal patriotism—manifested in their attempt to dissolve the union, and establish a monarchy.

The Whig press in Pennsylvania gave an account of "a very numerous meeting of the *Anti Van Buren citizens* of the county of Chester, *without distinction of parties.*" We shall soon hear of meetings of white abolitionists, without distinction of color.

☞Rev. George Bates of Turner will preach a Lecture at the Meeting House in this Village, Wednesday eve. Sept. 4, at 5 o'clock.

There will be a meeting at the same place for the purpose of forming a Universalists Society on Saturday the 31st inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

The Steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York, on Monday morning, bringing dates to August 1st. Cotton has risen a shade, but money is as tight as ever. The Turkish Army in Syria has been compleately defeated, the fleet taken by the Egyptians, and the new Sultain has sued for peace.

The Paris Moniteur of Tuesday, the 16th of July, which was published at a much later hour than usual, contained the important intelligence of the Sultan's death. The telegraphic despatch conveying this intelligence, was placarded at the Bourse complete, and was as follows:

"Strasburg, July 15, 6 P. M—The Prefect of the Lower Rhine to the President of the Council. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Baden, has just informed M. de Bacourt of intelligence having been received at Vienna that Sultan Mahmoud died on the 30th ult. His eldest son, declared to be of age by the Divan, has been proclaimed Sultain. On the 28th orders had been sent to Hafiz Pacha to suspend hostilities."

The Alexandria correspondent of the Ausburg Gazette writes under date of 6th of July, that since the victory of Ibrahim, the ambition of Mehemet Ali knew no bounds. He was undecided whether he should or not accept of the offer which had been made him of the Regency during the minority of the new Sultan. He had received advices from Constantinople, announcing that Halil Pasha, the son-in-law of Mahmoud, relied on Russia for protection, and that he Chorbrew Pasha, and Reschid Pasha, were determined on assuming themselves the Regency. The occassion of the latter, they thought, would secure to their administration the good will and countenance of England. The main force of the Egyptian army was, by the last advices from Syria, marching on Orfa and Diarbekir. The fleet of the Pasha was still cruising off Alexandria on the 6th.

The news of this important event produced very little on the Paris exchange. This has probably been owing to a belief that the defeat of the Turkish army under existing circumstances, is more likely to accelerate than retard a definite arrangement between the Porte and its now triumphant vassel. The Egyptian General will not dare to press forward to Constantinople at the risk of having to encounter a Russian Army, and the Divan, it may fairly be presumed, will be anxious to come to an immediate arrangement, in order to avoid the necessity of calling in the assistance of so dangerous an ally.

Great Britain.—Birmingham has been the scene of terrible riots. At Ramsgate, also, some disturbances of a serious nature had take place, but they were suppressed. Chartist Riots had also taken place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The police, however, put them down.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is dead. He died at Cheltenham on the 23d of July, at the age of fourscore.

Death of lady Hester Stanhope.—This lady who had so long resided in Syria, died at Djoun on the 23d of June.

The Times (of the 23rd) praises very highly, that part of the President's speech at Castle Garden in which he spoke of the North Eastern Boundary.

The result of the long contest arising out of the alleged illegal transportation of the nine untried prisoners from Upper Canada, which has occupied so much of the time of the English Courts of Law since January, has been the discharge of the whole of them.

From the East Indies there is nothing of moment. The British army had entered Candahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experience with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms.

According to the London ShippingGazette of July 31st. despatches from Calcutta of the 20th May, and from Bombay the 9th of June, containing news from China as late as 15th of April, had been received by the British East India Company. They announce the seizure, by the Chinese authorities, of the British Superintendent and several of the British merchants. The prisoners were not allowed food or water, in consequence of which Captain Elliott, the superintendent, required all merchants to delver up their opium, guaranteering them payment of the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated to two millions of rupees, but neither Captain Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices.

ENGLISH HIGH-SCHOOL.

THE public are respectfully informed that a school will be opened on Paris-Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th of Sept. next, for the instruction of Young Masters and Misses in the common and HIGHER BRANCHES of ENGLISH EDUCATION, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. Particular attention will be given to those who are preparing for teaching, and *such* are earnestly solicited to to avail themselves of this opportunity for perfecting themselves in those branches required by law to be taught in common Schools. Subscriptions will be received by Thomas Crocker, Esq. and at Norris' Hotel.

Terms, $3,00 per quarter
Norway, Aug 24th 1839. tf 2

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of EBENEZER WALKER, late of Brownfield in the County of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of May last are allowed them to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall be in session for that purpose on the fourth Saturdays of September, October, and November, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Daniel Bean in said Brownfield.

THOMAS COLE,
DANIEL GOODWIN, } Com'rs.
Brownfield, June 6th, 1839. 3w2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1839 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farrington's, and No. 2, 2d Divs. 100 acres, $0,88
Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range, 12,13
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14, 4,07
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, 2,33
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 75 acres. 70

Also for Extra Tax.

Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, } 56
do Abbott Land, }
Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described, 5,83
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1, 2,25
Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm, 1,13
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range, 83

Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the fourteenth day of December next, at two o'clock P. M., so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3m2 SILVANUS POOR, Collector of Andover.

ANDREW THOMPSON,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs. Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839. tf1

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my son John Abbot his time, that he may transact business for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

AARON ABBOT.
Bethel, August 15, 1839 *3w1

"EDWARD KENT.

"We this week place the name of Edward Kent at the head of our paper. We do not desire a better candidate. We challenge the most thorough scrutiny into his capacity and character as a Governor, or as a man, and particularly would we invite comparison between him and his successor." [Kennebec Journal.]

There is an appearance of candor and ingeniousness in the above paragraph which would be delightful were it sincere; however this may be, we are content to take the Journal at his word. It is refreshing to find a federal editor so modest, so moderate in his desires, so willing to trust the people, so open to conviction. In turn, we too are not only willing but deeply solicitous to have the people in their judgment and wisdom weigh, scrutinize and compare the official acts, the political principles, moral qualities, and puplic and private character of both the gubernatorial candidates. We fear nothing from the comparison, and shall take no exceptions to the impartial verdict of the people. We challenge the most thorough investigation of the "character and capacity" of JOHN FAIRFIELD, "as a Governor, or as a man, and particularly woud we invite comparisons between him and his" predecessor and would be successor, *Edward Kent.*

The people, sovereign, intellgent and impartial once weighed Mr. Kent in the balance and found him wanting, and we have since received no advices that they believe his weight of character, qualifications and virtues have been increased, or that he has done any thing to establish a claim to their confidence and support.

Mr. Kent is a FEDERAL BANK WHIG, educated in the John Adams, Hamilton, Ames, Morris and Hartford Convention school of politicians. He is a genuine chip of the old block of Monarchists, Tories, Federalsts—of known partiality for a life President, a perpetual Senate, a Debt Funding system, Alien, Sedition and gag Laws, opposers of the first and second war of Independence, Hartford Conventionists friendly to a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Northern Confederacy upon the model of the British Constitution, and believing that all political communities should be divided into the WELL BORN AND RICH FEW destined to SUPERIOR STATIONS, and the POOR MANY destined SUBORDINATE STATIONS, and who ought to be obliged to labor for a SHEEP'S HEAD AND PLUCK A DAY.

Mr Kent was thus educated and indoctrinated and he is the candidate and repersentative of the part whose fathers were of such a school and demeanor and who transmitted to their lawful descendents, *modren Whigs*, such views and principles. These Whigs with a hundred aliases, uphold and advocate a consolidated Bank and many of them a Church and State Government, a Paper Currency, and universal Credit, a Protective Tariff, limited Suffrage and partial liberty, Bank and other Monopolies, Exclusive privileges in fine the whole Federal Creed.

No one of the Kent geneological tree was ever suspected of the heresy of being a jacobin or republican, with them a synonyma, until the federalists finding they could not alter *things* changed their *names*, and thus metamorphosed *Blue-light Federalists* into *immaculate Whigs!*

On account of his own and the principles of his party, [illegible] support Mr Kent for Chief Magistrate of the State. Neither is his "capacity and character" such as to recommend him above a thousand other citizens of the same party for the same place. "As a Governor, or as a man" his laurels are not particularly numerous or fragrant, and probably few men of much eminence or brilliancy of character would be entirely thrown into the shade by juxtaposition and comparison with him.

If Mr. Kent is a Statesman, the State is well supplied with such props and pillars; if on any account distinguished, the same celebrity is of frequent and easy acquisition; if the federal party can furnish no "better candidate," they will scarce succeed in substantiating their claim to 'all the talents.' The world, even his own little world we apprehend, is only astonished in anticipation at his natural "capacity" and "character as a Governor." We opine it is yet to be demonstrated that he affords conclusive evidence of the favoritism of nature, or that peculiarly favorable advantages and circumstances always prepare the recipient of fortune to emit a light to dazzle all eyes and eclipse all other luminaries.

In this strange world, it sometimes happens that men of uncommon talents and genius, of great virtues and usefulness, or great liberality and kindness of heart, acquire a personal popularity which elevates them to stations unattainable through the partiality of the society or profession to which they belong, or the party to which they are attached. But it does not appear that Mr. Kent is blessed with any of these glorious attributes or affected by any of these causes. He is largely indebted to the friendly interposition of his political associates who alone cherish, sustain and administer to his ambition, and were his abilities of a higher order and his character of a more positive nature, he might have more and far different friends, and aspire to a mark to him utterly unattainable.

Unconquerable perseverance, insatiable ambition, inordinate pride and grovelling desires, often surmount the greatest obstacles, if they do not like holy faith remove mountains. Mr. Kent has occupied numerous stations more or less important, and purely fortuitous circumstances made him Governor of the State a part of a year. Yet he has no strength beyond the circumference of his party, and not all are his friends within its circumvallation. Restlessness and premonitory symptoms of insubordination have often been seen in despite of the practiced rigid discipline.

We have said that Mr. Kent's "capacity and character as a Governor" were once examined by the people and their unfavorable opinion emphatically expressed. His friends have demanded another examination and trial. It contents us to have the people again pass in jugdment upon Mr. Kent's capacity, character, virtues, claims, services and principles, and when he is again put into the political crucible most fortunate will it be for him and for them if in the melting, refining and filtering, there does not prove to be a greatly increased amount of base metal and dross.

[Bangor Democrat.]

From the Eastern Argus.

Administration Measures.

It is amusing to see how the Gazette manufactures "Administration Measures." Its readers must be every now and then perfectly *horrorstricken* to learn what dreadful objects the Democracy have in view; and the Democracy themselves, must feel, we think, somewhat startled to ascertain what dangerous people in society they have become. According to the "Old Portland," there is nothing wicked of which they are not guilty.—They contemplate, it would seem,

"All monstrous, all prodigious things,
"Abominable, unutterable, and worse,
"Than fable yet hath feigned, or fear conceived."

And yet, poor, ignorant deluded mortals as they are! we do not believe that they ever once dreamed that they were doing such incalculable mischief. In order to enlighten them a little as to their course we feel it our duty to give them a few of the Gazette's "awful disclosures"

In the first place then, thy are charged with supporting a 'system of fraud, defalcations, and corruption," which has already "half ruined the country," They will be puzzled, perhaps, to understand the justice of this charge, inasmuch as they have been urging for some time, the adoption of a measure, which guards the National funds in the strictest manner possible, and punishes defaulters without any mercy whatever.—They will not readily comprehend, in all probability, how a friend to the Independent Treasury Bill can also be a friend to speculation & defaulters. As we are a little puzzled on this matter ourselves, we can only refer our friends for such explantions as they may wish, to the Editors of the Gazette.

Again, the Democracy are charged with desiring 'the increase of Executive power.' This too, is a somewhat singular accusation, no doubt, in the estimation of the Republican party. The supporters of the Administration, we verily believe, think that in making war upon the Funding system and a National Bank, and in removing from the control of the Executive, the army of Bank Directors and Stockholders, which, under the Deposite system, was in a good measure, dependent on Presidential favor, they *have been* and *are* rather *diminishing* than *increasing* Executive Power. They should feel duly grateful to the Gazette, certainly, for undeceiving them.

Once more. They will be surprised to learn that they are in favor of an "exclusively metallic currency;" and are yet, at the same time, desiring to make *two* currencies—the one, of gold and silver, for the office-holders—the other, of paper, for the people. It is difficult exactly to understand how they can be thus creating *two currencies*, while they are establishing only *one* of hard money; but the Gazette is accustomed to deal in contradictions, and its astute editors can no doubt readily explain this matter to every body's satisfaction. Our friends will be surprised, too, no doubt, to hear the Gazette calling its own favorite currency of paper a "poorer currency," and will wonder whether a currency is more valuable in the opinion of the opposition, the *'poorer'* it grows.

Again. "The destruction of the credit system" is charged upon the Democracy. If they understand by "credit system" that system of [illegible] and wild speculation, which filled the country with confusion and distress some three or four years ago, they will probably not be surprised at this accusation. But if the Gazette means that they are disposed to destroy *all* credit—all mercantile confidence whatever, and wish, not only to check the *abuses* of credit but to banish the thing itself—we suppose the Democracy will be very much in doubt to know where they have ever *evidenced* such a desire. If they might be allowed to question the Gazette's opinion, they would probably call upon it for proof.

Such are a few of the Gazette's disclosures. There are many more of them, however, which we hav'nt time now to notice; and the Gazette has, probably, various others in store for its readers. We may expect soon to hear that the Administration intends to abolish the Protestant Religion from the land—burn all our Bibles, and substitute the Koran in their place—and level to the ground every Meeting-house in the Republic. We may expect soon to hear that it is in favor of Polygamy, and means to make every man marry *two wives* at least—that it is opposed to every species of animal food, and intends, if possible, to establish "the Graham System" by law—that it thinks education does about as much harm as good, and that printing presses are a decided nuisance, and therefore, aims to destroy all school houses, hang by the neck every rascally schoolmaster, and make a general bonfire of books and newspapers! When these awful designs are announced by the Gazette under the head of "Administration Measures," our readers shall be duly informed of it.

The true Question.

"What are the Federalists about?" is the daily inquiry of numbers of our friends. But we would rather hear them inquire with all earnestness—"What are the DEMOCRATS about?" This is the TRUE QUESTION. The opposition, we doubt not, are busy, as they ever are, in marshalling and numbering their forces. We have intelligence from every quarter which convinces us that they are preparing to steal a march upon the Republicans, in September. Their troops are all drilled and placed under their appropriate leaders, and will be found at the polls on the day of election.

WHAT ARE THE DEMOCRATS ABOUT? Are they awake and alive to their true political interest? Are they prepared to give their federal opponents such a defeat as General Jackson gave their British allies at New Orleans? Are they determined to make glad anew the hearts of our Democratic brethren in every part of the Union? Are they ready to answer to the trumpet call sounded by the Democracy of Tennessee and Indiana? Let our friends reflect that defeat now would be doubly disgraceful. The Democracy are awake and are daily growing stronger in other States. Let it not be said that the good cause has failed in Maine through the carelessness of its friends.

Again we ask, *WHAT ARE DEMOCRATS ABOUT?* This is the true question. Let them answer nobly, and with one accord at the polls, and the day again will be gloriously ours. ***

Eastern Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

Boundary Falsehoods.

Our friends must be prepared, between this time and election day, to *hear all sorts of falsehoods* concering Gov. Fairfield and the Boundary question. We notice one or two in the last Gazette. It is there stated, on the authority of some other paper, that our force have not secured any trespass timber—that there is "not a stick of timber in the boom." Now in refutation of this, it is only necessary to refer to the testimony of Hon Charles Jarvis, which we copied from the Age a week or two age. In his letter, dated at Fort Fairfield, he says: "On the maintenance of this Boom depends the preservation of *SIXTEEN THOUSAND TONS OF TIMBER* now in the river, on the banks, or hewn in the woods.—As much more has been passed through the boom, which was cut on the river with permission from Massachusetts, on her divided lands, or by permission from the two States on land held in common."

These are the statements of Mr Jarvis, who necessarily knows the facts in the case, and whose assertions will not be denied by any man in the State who knows him. They completely and thoroughly refute the falsehood to which we have above alluded, and should make its Authors blush fore their guilt in having disgraced themselves by its propagation.

Another opposition falsehood is that 'Gov. Fairfield has yielded up a large portion of the territory to the jurisdiction of Sir John Harvey.'—This assertion is so utterly groundless that we cannot think the federalists themselves believe it. *There is not a shadow of truth in it.* Gov. Fairfield has not yielded *a particle of jurisdiction* in the Disputed Territory, either to Sir John Harvey or any body else. On the contrary, he has *extended* the jurisdiction of the State beyond any point where her authorities have previously exercised jurisdiction. He is, *at this moment*, exercising jurisdiction on the *North* as well as south of the St Johns, and our *posse is now* at the Fish and St Johns Rivers, protecting our property, and securing our timber, even in the Madwaska country. This *fact* is a sufficient answer to the opposition falsehoods. It outweighs a thousand federal assertions, and, with honest men, will put them at once to rest. If the opponents of Gov. Fairfield expect to *lie him down*, by such fabrications as those to which we have alluded, we are inclined to think they will find themselves grievously disappointed. The people of Maine will not be thus deceived. They will come forth, with indignation, to rebuke such unhallowed efforts, and will re-elect their present able Governor by a largely increased majority So, at least we believe. And we believe it, because we have confidence in the intelligence of the community, and do not doubt their capacity and inclination to judge between *TRUTH* and *ERROR.*

Federal Capital.

The political capital of the Federal party is USED UP, their names and appliances are exhausted. Their long war upon the prerogatives and interests of the people and the indefeasible rights of man, has reduced them to a state of helpless and pitiable insolvency. We forget, they have a few stray coppers, we mean *rags*, in Maine. JOHN FAIRFIELD [illegible] some of [illegible] done; (they do not tell us which) *something*. Yes, he has done or has not done, *something*. Well, what is it? He sent troops to the frontier, and had other troops in readiness. *This was wrong, decidedly wrong.* He then recalled the troops from the frontier and discharged those that had been rendezvoused. This too *was wrong entirely wrong.* A Boom was thrown across the Aroostook river, to *save* the trespass timber. *This was wrong;* then some stricks of timber *escaped* through the Boom, and *this was wrong.* A year or two ago, and there was not money enough expended for roads and other purposes; *this was wrong.* The Governor and democratic party have either done *too much* or *too little*, or have not done it in the *right way*, and it is *all wrong.*

Here is the whole capitail and stock in trade of the federal party in this State. How large is it, and what can they make out of it? In using it, the federal press run *bolt against their own friends*, the members of the last Legislature, who took an active and honorable part in giving the Governor instructions, which he *strictly and literally followed.* In doing business upon this capital they will find it a bad speculation. If *they* do not, people believe there is such a thing as consistency, integrity, honor; and if they do, the people will not take part with the British against their own State. We envy not the well earned reputation of the federal party of being the "peace party in war and the war party in peace," and are entirely willing they should use their small capital to the greatest advantage, but they must remember that for all these things the people will bring them into judgment.

Bangor Democrat.

The Federal Game.

The Gazette of Thursday laments the thin attendance at the County Convention of its friends, on the 21st inst., and talks about the *apathy* and *inaction* of its party. Need we tell the Democracy that this is all a *trick*—a part of the *Federal system of action*, the present year? Need we warn them against being deceived by it, into a forgetfulness of their own duty? Need we assure them that, in spite of their crocodile lamentations, the opposition are nevertheless thoroughly organized and prepared for battle? A *thin convention*, says the Gazette! It is'nt *true.*—The fact is they had a *full* convention at Gray. They had *more Delegates present than were present at our Convention the week before*, and a goodly number of spectators and speechmakers besides. Why, then does the Gazette so misrepresent? Evidently to mislead the Democracy—to lull the fears of our friends—and quiet their exertions. The game of the Federalists is *deception.* Democrats!—shall they win by it? Will you be so easily cheated and duped? REMEMBER 1837! Let not the inglorious result of that year's canvassing be repeated in September!—To be conquered *now* would be a deep—a burning disgrace. To be beaten, with the glorious news of the WESTERN VICTORIES yet ringing in our ears, would be a consummation which we should blush to witness, and which we ought to labor to prevent: To arms! than, Democrats, to Arms!

Eastern Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

The Importance of One Vote.

We have sometimes been surprised to hear old and firm Democrats talk, on the day of election, of staying away from the Polls. "My vote," say they, "can make no difference. It is but *one* and it cannot alter the result. Our friends are strong in the State, and are sure of success, whether I attend the Polls or not." Nothing can be more unreasonable than such language as this. To those who use it, we would relate a single incident which has just come to our knowledge, and which illustrates, in a striking manner, the IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE. In the year 1829, there was no choice of Senators in York County. Benjamin Pike, of Saco, one of the Democratic candidates, wanted only ONE VOTE to elect him. That ONE VOTE, said a man, yesterday, in our hearing was *mine.* My vote would have elected Benjamin Pike—secured the Democratic ascendency in the Senate—and saved the State, perhaps, the disgrace of the Hunton administration. "When I saw," continued our informant, "the election returns—when it became evident that MY OWN VOTE would have thus benefited the State, I could almost have *wept* for my negligence. But I knew that regrets were unavailing—that the privilege and the duty I had trifled with could not be recalled—and I had only to blame myself for my criminal remissness. I *did* blame myself, and *have* blamed myself ever since. But I think the lesson did me good. It taught me to value rightly the privilage of suffrage.—From that period I have never lost my vote, and while I live, and am not prevented by circumstances beyond my control, I never *will* lose it Neither rain, nor bad roads, nor want of conveyance, nor the calls of bussiness can now keep me from the Polls. Nothing short of physical infirmity can prevent me from exercising the glorious and inestimable privilege of throwing *one vote.*—The *one vote* I value above all price, because experience has taught me its worth. I have often told this incident to my friends to remind them of their duty on Election day, and I tell it to you that justly appreciate *your vote.* It is but *one*, but it may decide the destiny of the State.

Reader, we repeat this *true story* of our friend in order, in his language, to show *you "the importance of one vote."* Democrats! what *one vote has done*—what *one vote might have done*—*one vote may do.* See to it, therefore, that on the ninth of September you are punctual at the Polls! Do not then neglect to exercise the FREEMAN'S PRIVILEGE of voting for your public officers!

OLD DEMOCRAT.

From the Knoxville Argus, Aug. 13.

TENNESSEE TO HER REPUBLICAN SISTERS SENDETH GREETING.

Tennessee informs her sister States that she is REDEEMED! REGENERATED!! DISENTHRALLED!!! from the shackles of Federalism! The VICTORY is decisive and complete. The Federalists are routed horse, foot, and dragoons. We do not like to triumph over a fallen foe, but the means and tricks resorted to by the Whigs during the late canvass, give them no claim on our sympathy. They are defeated; and they must bury their own dead and nurse their own wounded.

[illegible] political history of the country cannot exhibit a more briliant triumph of principle over demagogueism than our late victory. We had every thing to contend against. There was a majority at the last election of nearly TWENTY THOUSAFD for Cannon, and every one knows how disheartening it is to attempt to overcome so large a majority. The whole patronage of the State Government was brought to bear against Col. Polk and his principles. The presses of the State were more than two to one opposed to us, and deluged every county with their misrepresentations, In East Tennessee, a grey headed old man, whose services in former years had given him great influence, as his friends supposed, was brought into the arena to his everlasting shame be it spoken rode through this end of the State circulating the vilest charges against Col. Polk and the Administration. Nor was this the only case of DICTATION. People from other States, as though the Whigs were not capable of doing enough, were brought here to *certify.* Under all the circumstances, it seem almost miraculous that we have succeeded.

Republicans of our sister States, gives us a thousand cheers! Your toast will be *"Tennessee,* GOD BLESS HER! And you may add: *"Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all!"*

Both Sides.

The Gazette publishes a list of losses sustained by Government from Individual Defaulters. Why does'nt the Gazette tell the *whole truth* in relation to this matters? Why does'nt it tell its readers that TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE PUBLIC DEFAULTERS AND FRAUDULENT SPECULATORS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, "WERE FEDERALISTS IN PRINCIPLE, AS THEY WERE SCOUNDRELS IN PRACTICE, and violent opposers of the Democratic principles, party and administration." Why does not it tell them, too, that THE GOVERNMENT HAS LOST MORE, BY TEN TIMES, BY BANKS, AND THE CONNECTION OF GOVERNMENT WITH BANKS, AND BY PRACTICING ON THE WHIG POLICY, *than by all the individual collecting, receiving and disbursing officers that have existed since the commencement of the government.* Why does it not state, too, that THERE HAVE BEEN FEWER LOSSES BY PUBLIC DEFAULTERS DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. JACKSON AND MARTIN VAN BUREN *than the average losses of all the other administration which preceded them,* although the collections and disbursements, made during the last ten years, were much greater than those in the same time, previously. These propositions have been PROVED by reference to official documents. The Gazette KNOWS *their truth.*—Why, then, does it attempt to deceive its readers by *onesided statements?—Eastern Argus.*

To Be Remembered.

That during the present year, Mr. *GRAVES,* of Kentucky, who *MURDERED* CILLEY, and Mr *WISE,* of Virginia, who instigated the murder, and directed, as it were, the fatal bullet, by instructing his *BLOOD-HOUND* to *"shoot lower,"* have both been re-elected to Congress by the party which claims *"all the morality and religion."*—Eastern Argus.

The Next Congress.

The Gazette of Friday, contains a calculation of the state of parties in the next Congress, which having been made by Federal Arithmeticians, is of course, grossly incorrect. It gives the Opposition a snug little majority of 16. Let us see how it gets it! It claims three federalists in Indiana—six in North Carolina—six in New Jersey—two in Mississippi—the whole nine in Georgia—and two in Illinois. The Opposition has actually carried but *two* in Indiana, *five* in North Carolina—it will hold but *one* in New Jersey—it will, probably have *none* in Mississippi—it has but *one* in Illinois—and several of the Georgia members will undoubtedly vote against it. It cannot, therefore, have the ascendancy in the next Congress. Making the proper corrections in the Gazette's calculation, it will show a handsome majority on the Democratic side. Let our friends not be deceived by Federal cyphering, for Opposition figures WILL lie!—Argus.

The opposition papers are excessively alarmed to find any, "signs of life" in the Democratic ranks. They fear now, we suppose, for the success of their *"secret plans."* And well they may. The Democracy need only exert themselves and bring out their real strength, in order to give the opposition a defeat more thorough even than they experienced last year. When our friends are on alert, and doing their duty, they have nothing to fear either from the open attacks or secret machinations, of their ever watchful opponents. Let them be *ACTIVE* and *VIGILANT*, then, until the day of election, and they will carry the State by FIVE THOUSAND majority.

Eastern Argus

From the Boston Republic.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN A DEMOCRAT AND A FEDERALIST.

No. I.

D. Good morning, neighbor. What news today from the South?

F. Haven't you heard the news, sir! We have triumphed in Tennessee. Yes sir, we have achieved a glorious victory in that State, and Indiana too.

D. Well, neighbor, a few such "glorious victories" will annihilate whiggery. I am inclined to think you have been deceived. Where do you get your news?

F. News! Why, sir, from the leading whig papers, to be sure.

D. I am sorry you are so easily duped by mere partisan prints. I assure you, sir, that democracy has gained a signal triumph in Tennessee and Indiana.

F. It cannot be so; last year we had 27,000 majority, in Tennessee, and it is utterly impossible for the democrats to gain a victory where they have such an immense majority against them.

D. So it would seem; but the people found they had been grossly deceived by Bell & Co., and they have spoken through the ballot box in a language that cannot be misunderstood. The whigs are defeated. And now your Federal papers are trying to deceive their followers. They crave for their party all the honesty; but I see nothing but rank dishonesty in such conduct.—No party that resorts to such wicked means, to prop up a sinking cause, can prosper long. When their followers find them out they will abandon them. For a year past they have been trampering through the land, "Whig victories"—"Unparalelled victories"—"Splendid triumphs," &c. &c., and have been losing ground in every State, except New York, which they got by fraud.

F. You may talk away as hard as you please, but I tell you, sir, our principles will ultimately prevail.

D. Whig principles! Will you tell me what they are!

F. You would not embrace them if you knew them.

D. Neighbor, you are very ungenerous. I assure you I would embrace any principle consistent with truth and goodness. It is my constant endeavor to find truth that I may follow it. I have been a democrat thirty-nine years. I love democracy and worship at her shrine. She speaks truth, and spreads peace and happiness as far as her influence abounds.

F. You talk well, and have an exalted view of democracy; could I see democracy as you do, perhaps I might worship there too.

D. Well, neighbor, I am pleased to find you so reasonable. Now let us see if there is not a vast difference in the political principles of whigs and democrats. Democracy is truth implanted in the heart of man, by the Creator. Democracy opens her arms wide enough to embrace all. Democracy is in favor of equal laws—equal justice. Democracy is opposed to a monarchical form of government—to having the revenue of the country placed in a National, or in local Banks to benefit a few aspirants after power, &c. Democracy is opposed to all violations of the laws of the country, made for the protection and happiness of the people—is opposed to rebellious meetings—mobs—gag laws—conservatives, speculators and panic makers, and the like abominable things. Now sir, let me hear what you have to say for whig, or more properly Federal principles.

F. I have listened to you with the most profound attention, and must confess I am not a little surprised at the representation you have given of democracy. You have not represented it in its true light, or I have been most basely deceived. I have always been taught to look upon democracy as the direst scourge a country could be inflicted with.

D. Well, neighbor, take your time, and test the truth or falsity of what I have said; I have no disposition to hurry the matters; give the subject a fair and unbiassed examination; do away with all your old prejudices, and I have no doubt you will come to a correct conclusion. I will see you again when it shall suit your convenience. I will loan you this book, it may aid you in your search for truth.

F. I will call on you next week; in the maen time I will give the whole subject a fair and unbiassed examination.

L.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—A whig was found in an ice cellar, the other day, trying to read the returns from Tennessee.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 27, 1839.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD . . ALVAN BOLSTER,
DAVID HAMMONS.

YORK . . . TIMOTHY SHAW,
SIMEON BARKER,
JOHN G. PERKINS.

CUMBERLAND . PHILIP EASTMAN,
OTIS C. GROSS,
IRA CROCKER,
LEVI L. TOTMAN.

LINCOLN . . JOSIAH MERROW,
ARNOLD BLANEY,
THOMAS SIMMONS,
CHARLES HOLMES.

KENNEBEC . EZEKIEL SMALL,
AMOS NOURSE,
BARTLETT W. VARNUM.

WALDO . . JOHN TRUE,
JONATHAN MERRILL.

PENOBSCOT . . LEVI BRADLEY,
SAMUEL H. BLAKE.

HANCOCK, WASHINGTON AND AROOSTOOK, EASTERN DIST. STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

WESTERN DIST. JONAH HOLT.

MIDDLE DIST . CHARLES JARVIS.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD . . ALANSON MELLN.

THE ELECTION.

Every Democrat who loves his country and its Republican institutions should reflect that on the ninth inst. the great battle of liberty is to be fought over again. The important question is, are our liberties worth preserving, or shall they be abandoned to the keeping of the Monied Interest—the aristocracy of wealth, that poisons all the sources of patriotism and virtue by its pestilential breath. It is not so much a question who shall be Governor; or who shall have this or that office; but it is a question whether we will abandon all that our fathers fought for—all that was loved and honored among the friends of a free Government any where—all that Jefferson, that great Apostle of Liberty, cherished, loved, protected, and preserved to us—all that to which Jackson has devoted his eventful life, with wisdom, valour, and purity of purpose unsurpassed by man; we repeat, shall all be resigned up to that Mammoth Interest, that would swallow all, corrupt all, ruin all, that is seeking to raise up and sustain a monied Aristocracy with power to controll by oppression, and to rule the land as with a rod of iron. Our opponents are the ardent and shameless advocates of such a power. They are the warm and devoted advocates of the sentiments of Daniel Webster, that the *"Government must take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor."* Give to such high toned Aristocrats the power, and they would take care of the poor with a vengeance. They appear to think that Government was made for the *rich* and not for the *poor*;—that the poor are under a natural servitude to the rich, and need not the protection of a Government of Laws securing equal rights, but only such protection as the rich in their tender mercies may vouchsafe to extend to them. Let the Democracy arise in their strength on the 9th and put down this vile Aristocracy—let their voice on that day be like the voice of old Hickory's cannon to the *British* Whigs at New Orleans, most unwelcome and fatal.

One Day for your Country!

The time for action has arrived. The great contest between the Democracy on the one hand and Federalism, alias Whigism, on the other is soon to be decided at the Ballot Boxes. It is there the battle is to be fought. Are our friends ready for it; if not there is but little time to prepare for the struggle. The Right of Ballot, is the dearest, the most valuable of all rights which a freeman possesses. It is the life, the support, the very existence of a free Government—the only safeguard against tyranny. Can any one be so lost to every patriotic impulse as to disregard and neglect to exercise it. If so, he is fit only for a slave. We call upon each and all of the Democracy to attend the polls and deposite their votes. It is no less a duty than a right. A free Government cannot be supported without the exercise of this right.—Again we say give one day to your Country!

Democrats be on your Guard.

All sorts of artifices will be resorted to, at the coming election, to mislead and detach you from your party and principles. Slanders against private character—rumors of individual changes—assurances of success to the opposition ticket, & every other device will be resorted to. But the intelligence and cautious observation of the people, if awakened, must and will furnish an antidote for all these poisons. Let every Democrat be true to himself, and to his original principles, and there will be no fear of the great result.—We repeat, Democrats be on your Guard!

Every Man to his Post!

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF "OLD OXFORD!"

FELLOW CITIZENS!—Next Monday you are called on to exercise the right of suffrage,—a privilege of which forty-nine fiftieths of the whole human family are deprived—purchased for you by the blood of your fathers, and which can be retained only by a constant and right use of it. Let no trivial consideration keep you from the Ballot Box on that occasion. Let no one fold his arms and say "the victory is ours." Our opponents are as busy and vigilant as Bees in summer, and their only hope is to catch us asleep. Be on the watch!—Look out for deception! No fraud is too mean for them to resort to, to gain the election. Not only be on the spot promptly yourselves, but see that your neighbors are there likewise, and supplied with Democratic Votes, and above all, cast your vote for a thorough Democrat to represent you in the Legislature. If every Democrat will do his duty next Monday, nothing will be left of the self-styled Whig party in "Old Oxford," but a ——— grease spot.

COL. ANDREWS. In a conversation with this gentleman, a few days after his return from the South, he requested us to retract the substance of an article published in the Democrat of July 9th in relation to him, stating it to be false and unfounded, and that he could prove it to be so. We readily promised to do so provided he furnished us with the proof to publish side by side with it. He has since forwarded a statement of facts, as he is pleased to term it, made out by a person who professes to have been acquainted with his affairs before he left Turner, but it is not satisfactory to us, and the author has forbidden us to lay it before the public. We learn by that statement that he has paid his liabilities to the town of Turner and taken up his Bond. We learn also through another person that he has prepared an answer to the questions of 'Veritas,' but it has never been presented to us for publication.

☞We request our friends in the different towns in this County to forward us correct returns of the votes given for the different candidates, and also the names of the Representatives elected, at as early a day as possible.

For the Democrat.

TO THE POLLS!

FOR THE ENEMY ARE COMING!!

Ere another number of the Democrat is issued from the Press the Political character of this State will be decided. How important then that every Democrat should be *awake*, and using his honest influence to support the measures of the present Admistration. We are not alarmists or Prophets, but we are much mistaken if our entire force is not needed. If it is not needed to elect our Candidates, it is needed to swell the majority of last year. And after hearing such "glad tidings," such glorious renovation from the West, can we, in justice to the sacred cause we advocate, be indifferent to its prosperity here? In justice to our friends, to our Country, and ourselves, can we fold our arms and shut our eyes and silently await the present contest? If there is a man among us who can thus tarnish the name of Democratic Republican—one who is so lost to all the tender associations of good government—and so ready to sacrifice the ties of social and domestic harmony, we would say let him *do it*; let him at the price of reason and liberty, bargain and sell his birth-right—*Independence*. But you shall know the consequences. Behold what acts of outrage and usurpation you countenance by silence, inattention and staying at home: Your vote is wanted by the brave sons of Pennsylvania to rebuke the foul usurpations of an Opposition faction which threatened anarchy and confusion to the Commonwealth. Your vote is wanted to put to silence the fraud and outrage of the Opposition in New Jersey;—and last but not least your vote is wanted to prevent an imbecile Administration of our own State Government, and to secure at the head a man whose principles accord with the Democratic Republicanism of 1800. Therefore let no man withhold his vote or influence, lest he give countenance to fraud, corruption, and imbecility.

Be not seduced into the belief that you are not wanted because the Opposition are making no effort. Depend upon it our whole strength is wanted to conquer the secret machinations of an enemy in disguise.—To the *ballot-box*, then, and let us discharge an Artillery of Votes which shall silence the Artillery of Opposition Victory. UP & DOING.

For the Democrat.

It will be remembered by the readers of the Democrat that certain questions were propounded to Col. Andrews a fortnight since, to which he was requested to give satisfactory answers, with the full assurance that if he did, he should be fully reinstated in the confidence of the Democratic party. It is reasonable that the public should know why those questions were asked. It was reported and generally believed that Col. A. *eloped* without the knowledge of his most intimate friends—that by departing as he did he falsified his promises to secure some of his anxious creditors made just on the eve of his departure—and that he carried away a portion of the Surplus money belonging to the Town of Turner. These charges were all made against Col. A. and many, as has been stated before, believed them to be true, especially at the time he returned and at the time of the Oxford County Convention. Feeling a determination that he should have a full opportunity to meet these charges and clear it up to the satisfaction of all, (as he most emphatically declared he could) those questions were published in the Democrat for the purpose of introducing the matter and directing his attention to those points about which there was most public solicitude. These, then, were the *sole objects and purposes* for which those questions were *published*. If these questions had been answered according to expectation, the mysterious doubts and aspersions resting on his character would have been dispersed, and his reputation shone without spot or blemish.

But there are objections to those questions and the remarks* which accompany them. As to the remarks they are said to be the product of malignity and hatred. The writer would say they are the product of affection and justice, for he denies having any hatred or malignity towards the subject of these remarks; or towards his friends and brothers. Towards his brothers, every one of them, the writer feels the kindest regard, and most sincerely hopes they will not throw obstacles in the way of truth and justice. If Col. A. has a serious moment to spend when his mind is divested of prejudice and embarrassment, let him sit down in the spirit of candor and humanity and read the remarks which accompany those questions. If he can then say that they were penned for purposes of hatred and malignity, he must come to a very different conclusion from many candid men in community. The assertions of Col. A. or his friends, that these remarks are malignant, if they are made, are made without proof; and under the present circumstances of the case how can they admit of proof? The case is, a few questions are asked a man of doubtful integrity—he is solicited to give satisfactory answers to those questions—these questions are asked publicly and are expected to be answered publicly—the remarks which accompany them are emphatic and plain to be understood—not doubtful or equivocal, and these questions are asked, and remarks made, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and suppressing error, and finally, the answers are not given to these questions, but still the case remains as at first, doubtful. In this true state of the case the charge of malignity and hatred applied to the author of the accompanying remarks is without the least foundation; because it is prejudging the case to say that the author will not do his subject full justice as soon as the conditions are complied with, viz: the questions answered. What should we think of a judge who should answer every question propounded to a witness as he pleased, and pass judgment without hearing the evidence? The cases are similar.

In regard to the questions themselves, it is said they are of a private nature, requiring a revelation of matters with which the public have no concern. In answer to this, we would say that the private affairs of this State officer have become very public; and the manner in which they stand before the community has a tendency to destroy his reputation. We wish to know whether those charges of corruption and fraud are true, and act accordingly. Therefore the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th questions are propounded. The writer expected, allowing that Col A. was guilty of those charges, that these questions would be treated with contempt, animosity, & spite. He was aware that if the subject of these remarks could not answer those questions, they would be looked upon as persecution: and used consequently as electioneering engines to excite sympathy. We acknowledge that Col. A. is not bound to answer those four questions; but we would ask, admitting that he is exempt from all blame, what objections there can be to his answering private questions which have become of so public a nature, and so prejudicial to himself. He may object to answering questions asked by a writer over a fictitious name. This is no objection, for he is not required to tell any thing but the truth, and that he could do if the merest child had propounded the questions.

We shall defer further remarks for the present, trusting that Col. A will show himself clear from the charges resting against him. We give that gentleman a full and public assurance that we intend to do him full justice. We are aware, however, of the threats, the denunciations, the calumnies and excommunications which are laid up in store, in case this investigation is pursued. But although staves and cat-o'ninetails cluster around us like hail stones on the spear of Jupiter, we will not be driven from our purpose until we obtain a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The case has now gone too far for retreat. All we want is the truth—that we will have, though it may cost time and treasure. We assure the public, whether they are friends or foes to this gentleman, that this subject would never have been thus far pursued if he had not volunteered his declarations to clear up his character. We assure them also that the violent abuse and ignoble invective which is known to be daily heaped on the writer by him shall not turn the former from his objects of truth and justice in the further developement of this affair. For the good of that gentleman was all that was had in view at the commencement, and that only shall be the object to the end. Finally, we would say to him by way of consolation, as we know him to be in agitation and trouble at the present time, read, contemplate and practice this stanza of Pope's Universal Prayer,—

"Let not this weak unknowing hand
Presume thy bolts to throw,
And deal *destruction* round the land
On each I judge thy foe."

VERITAS.

*The word "bankrupt" is improperly employed in those remarks; but the word "Gallant" was used in its usual sense at the time—meaning courteous and polite. Since having had a conversation with that gentleman we are satisfied that the word was misappled; and therefore 'tis withdrawn.

☞ *The Cat out of the Bag.* ☜

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE,

We have been warning you for some time past, of the danger of being lulled into security by the *pretended* silence of the federal party. We have repeatedly told you, that the declaration published in the Portland Gazette, after the last election, that the 40,000 federal voters would again stand to their arms in 1839, was no empty threat. We now lay before you the most convincing evidence of what we have before only surmised. It is for you *now* to say whether you will be roused from your lethargy, or suffer the citadel of democracy to be taken by surprise—the sentry upon the watch tower slumbering at his post. What Democrat, who holds dear the principles of Jefferson, will not now gird on his armor in good earnest, to meet the treacherous and destardly attack of the arch-enemy of Democracy. Every Town, Plantation, and School District in the State, without exception, is to be put under the strictest federal organization. There is no mistake about this—A census is to be taken—the name of every man taken down—his *ear mark* examined—and reported to the County Committee. All this is to be done *in the dark*—secretly. "The present campaign is to be conducted with as little *DISPLAY as can be.*"

If you doubt our word, democrats,

READ THE FOLLOWING

Circular.

Wiscasset, July 28, 1839.

"———

Dear Sir—The County Committee relying upon your zeal in the Whig cause, have appointed you, together with ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, *Esquires, a Committee for the purpose of organizing your town, preparatory to the coming election.*

We hope you will meet your associates of the Committee and ascertain as soon as may be, and as correctly as possible, the number of Whigs and the number of Loco Focos in your town & the number who are of doubtful politics. Also, the number of Whig votes you shall be able to give at the coming election—and make return to us as soon as possible.

We will suggest the policy of making as little DISPLAY, *as can be, in conducting the present campaign.*

On behalf of the Committee,

EBENEZER HILTON."

Such is the plan of the coming campaign.—Does it not more deeply than ever, impress upon you the truth of the maxim, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance?"

Tennessee.—Mr. Polks majority is 3,624, Democratic gain 22,442. What an enormous gain in one state, in a single year. Let Massachusetts gain one half that number, and it will be a severe rebuke for aristocratical Whiggery. It will will teach them that they who feed them, are not to be their slaves.—Boston Republic.

☞"They've *discharged* me by thunder!" as *Cannon* said when the Democrats of Tennessee *Polk*-ed him out.—*New Era.*

DEATH OF COM. PATTERSON.

The National Intelligencer of Monday, announces the death of Commodore Patterson, of the U. S. Navy, and commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington. He expired on Sunday morning the 25th inst, at a quarter part 8 o'clock at his residence in said Yard, after a short but severe illness of about 39 hours.

A printer down east says, that many of his subscribers would make good wheel horses, they *hold back* so well. Boston Republic.

The whigs talk about "cause and effect," by which, I suppose they mean that the bad practices of the whigs, i. e. mobbing peaceable citizens—rebelling against the laws of the country—opposing the measures of the administration, proposed for the good of the whole people—and such like offences against the peace and prosperity of the country, has produced their recent defeat.—Boston Republic. G.

The federal Colony, at the head of Salt River is said to be in a very flourishing condition just now. Its population has recently received large accessions from the South and West, and will probably soon rival that of Botany Bay.—Argus.

Commander WM. G. MCKENNEY, of the U. States Navy, died in New York, on Saturday last.

MARRIED.

In Canton, Mr. Edward Prince of this town to Miss Patty Stevens of Canton.

In Readfield Mr Sylvester B Kitridge to Miss Mary T. Bean.

DIED.

In Augusta, on Friday last, Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of Jones Dyer, Esq., aged 24.

In Green, 23d ult. Moses Sprague, Esq, aged 56.

Oxford Baptist Association.

This body will hold its annual session with the Church in Paris, Sept. 18th, & 19th. The brethern from the respective Churches are requested to call on the following persons viz: Hebron, Dea. Luke Chase and Son and Ebenezer Thayer; 1st and 2d Buckfield, Levi Thayer; 1st, Livermore, Ezra Hammond; Sumner, Ziba Thayer; Bethel, Daniel Pond; Norway, Billings Fobes; Bridgton, George King; Hartford, James Daniels; 2d Livermore, David Twitchell; Peru, Milo Hathaway; Byron, Chandler Cushman; Canton, Edward Prince; Turner, Joel B. Thayer and Isaac Harlow; Harrison, Henry R. Parsons; Hamlin's Gore. Otis Bent; Woodstock and Greenwood, Daniel Fobes; Paris and Woodstock, William Stearns; 2d Brunswick, Thomas Stevens; Weld, Asa Mathews; Denmark, Richard Morten; Andover, Moses Twitchell; Rumford, Alfred Andrews; Poland and Oxford, Phineas Morse; Messengers from other Associations and visiting Ministers will please call on C. B. Davis.

By vote of last year the Associations will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. of the 18th, and organize immediately—the sermon to be at half past 10 o'clock.*

Paris Aug. 30.

ISAAC RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD, ME.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, cheap for cash, One Hundred sides of good New York SOLE LEATHER.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839, 3w3

☞**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or account which have been of one year's standing or more, are respectfully requested to call and adjust the same by the first of Nov., as by so doing they will confer a great favor.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839. 3

Mortgagee's Notice.

BE it known to whom it may concern, that I claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Talman Tripp, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1831, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds, Liber 36, Folio 502, a certain tract of land situate in Newry, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, east of Bear river, it being lot numbered two in the second range of lots, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones on the easterly side line of said lot and running South sixty-seven degrees west twelve rods to a stake and stones—thence South twenty degrees east, sixty-six rods to the range line, thence North sixty seven degrees east on the range line about fifteen rods to the southerly corner of said lot—thence North twenty-three degrees west to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-seven rods, more or less. I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid Mortgage have been broken, the said Talman Tripp not having paid the note mentioned in said condition. I therefore claim to have possession of said Mortgaged premises, for breach of the condition of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same. ABEL G PECK

3 By ELIHU B. WASHBURN, his Att'y.

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are assignees of a Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by James A. Gregg of Hopkinton in New-Hampshire, of one undivided thirteenth part of township Letter A number Two, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Pages 391, 392. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Gregg of fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively with from the date assigned interest annually; all which remain unpaid. Wherefore the said Assignees claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage SAMUEL H. BABCOCK,

JOHN B. GLOVER.

By their Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 28, 1839. 3w3

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are the assignees of Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by Stephen B. Sargent, of Hopkinton in New Hampshire, of one undivided thirtieth part of township Letter A, numbered Two in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed of that date recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Page 390, 391. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Sargent of fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively from the date aforesaid, with interest annually; all which remains unpaid. Wherefore the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage.

SAMUEL H. BABCOCK.
JOHN B GLOVER.

By their Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 28, 1839. 3w3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Ebenezer Crowell of Norway in said County, representing that the Archelaus Fuller late of Norway in said county, deceased, did in his life time, viz: on the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1836, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, his heirs and assigns to deed to said Crowell his heirs and assigns, at any time and place when demanded, a certain piece of land situated in said town of Norway containing about ten acres, it being the same land conveyed by Hezekiah McIntire Jr. to said Fuller by Deed dated August 25, 1836, and upon the condition that said Crowell his heirs or assigns should pay to said Fuller his heirs or assigns the sum of one hundred dollars—and alledging that he has paid the whole of said sum to said Fuller and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing said deed by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble of said Norway, Administrator on the Estate of said Fuller, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the petitioner.

Ordered, That said Petitioner give notice to said Administrator and all other persons interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not by granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Darius Holt, Jr. of Norway in said County, representing that Archelaus Fuller late of said Norway, deceased, did, in his lifetime, viz: on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1835, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, heirs, &c. to give to David Foster his heirs, &c. a good and sufficient deed of ten acres of land lying in the town of Waterford in said County, being part of Lot No. 12 in the 9th Range in the town of Waterford and bounded as follows, beginning at the Southeasterly corner of said Lot, thence Northerly on the Lot line and on the town line between Norway and Waterford forty rods, thence westerly parallel with the South line of said Lot forty rods, thence Southerly parallel with said Town line forty rods to the South line of said Lot, thence Easterly forty rods to the bound first named;—and that said Foster afterwards, to wit: on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1839, did, under his hand and seal, assign and transfer said contract to your Petitioner, and which said contract was under the condition that said Foster should pay to said Fuller the sum of forty dollars in labour in four equal payments and interest, the first, in one year from April, 1835, and so on until all should be paid—And further representing that the whole of said sum has been duly paid to said Fuller and his Administrator, and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing a deed as aforesaid of said premises by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble Administrator of said Fuller, deceased, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the Petitioner.

Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the said Administrator and all others interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in & for said County, & shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

NOAH MOULTON,

late of Canton, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY MOULTON.

Canton Aug. 27, 1839. 3w3*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL YOUNG,

late of Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAM'L F. BROWN.

Buckfield Aug. 27, 1839. 3w3

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ROYAL WHITMAN Administrator of the estate of Earl Wood late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 27th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOSIAH SKILLIN, Administrator of the estate of Alonzo Sylvester late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said county, on the 18th day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 27th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ROLAND HOLDEN Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Holden Jr. late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOHN BLAKE, surviving Partner of Josiah Houghton late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, relating to said Partnership,

Ordered,

That the said John Blake, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Turner, in said county on the 19th day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Oliver Hubbard late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-seventh day of August last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the reception and examination of such claims as may be presented at J. G. Cole's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday in December and the third Saturday in February next at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE.
SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, Sept. 2, 1839. 3w3

COOKING POTATOES.

The preparation is begun by taking a sufficient quantity of potatoes from the cellar, where they should always be kept until this time, to last three or four days or a week, sprouting and washing them clean. If the potatoes are to be cooked for the morning they are then taken in the evening, and if for dinner before breakfast in the morning, pared not entirely, but two thirds or three fourths of the skin on the outside: they are then soaked several hours in clean water, which operation is said to extract all those deleterous qualities which are disagreeable both to eye and to the taste. Boiled in a kettle of water until about two thirds cooked, a large portion of the water is turned off, leaving the remainder to evaporate in steam over and through the potatoes. The result is, that even those potatoes which are shrivelled with the lateness of the season will come out as mealy and fresh as the best of potatoes when taken ripe from the ground.

We believe this method of preparation to be of such value that thousands of those who have felt obliged to eat bad potatoes will thank the Shaker sister who has enable us to give this information to the readers of the Visitor.

Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

THE VERY LAST.—A friend, who recently passed throught the town of ———, in New Hampshire, relates the following anecdote, as told to him whilst there. There was a very pious man—a deacon of his church—residing in the town by the name of Day—by trade a cooper. One Sabbath morning he heard a number of boys were playing in front of his house, and he went out to put a stop to their Sabbath breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them, "Boys do you remember what day it is?" "Yes, sir," immediately replied one of the boys, "Deacon Day, the cooper."

A PATRON.—The Steubenville Herald says: "A subscriber who has been PATRONISING us for nearly ten years without paying, and whose lovely wife, not long since, broomsticked our collector out of the house for presenting the bill, wanted to know of us last week WHY we stopped his paper."

TESTIMONY—A witness being called to give evidence in a Court in Connecticut respecting the loss of a shirt, gave the following:—"Mother said, that Ruth said, that Nell said, that Poll told her, that she see a man that see a boy run through the street with a steaked flannel shirt, all checker, checker, checker; and our gals won't lie, for mother has whipped them a thousand times for lying."

Marayatt, in his "Diary of America," says, with truth, that the "American women are the prettiest in the world." That's no news to us, though it may be to the English. We give the Captain credit for his good taste.

"Do make yourself at home, ladies," said a female to her visitors, one day. "I'm at home myself, and wish you all were."

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendement expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12, 1839.
Read and passed.
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.
JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Augusta, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.
43 3m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of RYERSON & RIPLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEXANDER RYERSON,
GEORGE W. RIPLEY,
Sumner, July 26, 1839. 3w51

N. B. The books and accounts of the firm are left in the hands of the subscriber for settlement

ALEXANDER RYERSON.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'chaye houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undying gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, preservere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, less than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has it passed used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons who have used the Sanitve might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity.

H. HUBBARD.
Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

DR. WM. MOUNTAIN'S

CELEBRATED

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING

PLAISTER.

THESE Plaisters have been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and have been found to be far more efficacious than any other Plaister for the following complaints, viz:—Pain in the Side, Lame Back, Weak Stomach, Weak Joints, Difficulty of Breathing, or any unpleasant feeling in the Chest, &c. &c

These Plaisters come to hand neatly spread, and only need to be applied to the part affected.

Just received and for sale, by

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July, 1839. 3weow50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public vendue on Monday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Arthur Mitchell, late of Mexico in said County deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, being lot No. 14 in Range 7, in Mexico, excepting what was set off to the widow as dower—and if necessary also the reversion of the dower. Sale to be on the premises, and terms then to be made known. SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.

Draft'd July 30, 1839 w51

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I the Subscriber, hold a Mortgage deed, executed to George W. Cummings, April 3d 1837, by Stephen Buck of Hamlin's Gore, of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Hamlin's Gore, County of Oxford and State of Maine viz: a piece taken off the Northwest corner of lot No. nine in said Gore, bounded as follows, beginning at the Northeast corner of the town of Greenwood, thence running Southardly one half the width of said lot No. nine, thence Eastwardly a parallel line with said lot to a Stake and Stones, put up by the Said Buck, Joseph Cummings and George W. Cummings, thence Northardly to Bethel line, supposed to be Sixty acres be the same more or less, it being the same land the said Buck bought of the said George W. Cummings.

The said premises were conveyed in Mortgage to secure to said Cummings the payment of said Buck's note of eighty dollars, and interest, in two payments, the first of forty dollars, payable in September then next the other in one year from September then next, with interest and Recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 51 Page 33, and afterwards on the eighth day of January A. D. 1838 sold and assigned by the said George W. Cummings to the subscriber, Timothy Walker of Rumford in said County, and Recorded with said Oxford Records, March 6th, A. D. 1838, Book 55 Pages 15 & 16 and said Walker claims to have possession of said Mortgaged premises for the breach of the conditions of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same.

TIMOTHY WALKER.
Rumford, August 15th 1839. *3w1

Bethel Academy.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified to meet at the Academy Building in Bethel, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August 1839, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing all officers, required by their by-laws, and for the transaction of all other business which may be thought necessary.

WM. FRYE, Sec'y.
Bethel August 1, 1839. 3w51

SOMETHING TO
THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being rested in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice is now beyond all doubts.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and ☞ observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgskinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This his guarantee on his honor.

New York. (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Poster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevens.
Fryeburg—H. C. Bidwell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Josiah Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Desbon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1y32

Dr. Gordak's Gelly of Pomegrannate,
AND
PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c just received and for sale at the old stand, by

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, May 17, 1839 tf40

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM B. MUZZY,

late of Oxford in the County of Oxford deceased; will meet at the Office of J. S. Keith in Oxford in said County on the last day of August, September, and October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to receive and examine said claims.

J. S. KEITH,
CHARLES DUREEL, } Com'rs.
Oxford July 10, 1839.

Quitclaim Deeds.

A new supply just received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE by

W. E. GOODNOW.
Aug. 5, 1839. 3weow52

—ALSO—

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court began and holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

JOSIAH KEYES of Rumford in said County yeoman plaintiff v. Abner Foster of said Rumford yeoman Defendant. In a plea of the case of alleged fraud and deception in the sale and exchange of horses on the 11th day of January 1839. To the damage of the said plaintiff as he says the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

WILLIAM HASKELL of Canton in said County Gentleman Plaintiff v. Abner Foster of Rumford in said County yeoman Defendant, in a plea of the case, being indebitatus assumpsit on an account annexed for the sum of $33,66. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court begun and holden at Paris in and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

BENJAMIN POOR of Andover in said County of Oxford, Gentleman, Plaintiff v. John A. Sweat of Carol, State of New Hampshire, yeoman Defendant in a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a promissory note for seventy seven dollars, dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1836 payable on demand with interest to one James F Bragg Jr. or bearer, signed by the defendant, and endorsed by said Bragg to the Plaintiff. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and serving the plaintiff's writ in this action, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this writ be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Sweat may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.
A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

To the Hon. Justice of Western District Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

THE petition of Henry F. Durgin of Mexico in said County humbly shows, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided one seventh part with persons to your petition unknown of a certain one hundred acre lot of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, numbered forty five in the second division of lots in said Rumford being the same land Samuel Stevens conveyed to Haines Stevens and six others — And that he is desirous of holding his property and interest in said lot of land in severally, wherefore he prays the Court to order and cause partition to be made of the said estate and that his proportion thereof may be by him holden severally, according to the law in such cases made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY F. DURGIN
By P. C. VIRGIN his Att'y.

OXFORD, ss. Western District Court June Term A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered; That the petitioner cause an attested copy of said petiton and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk
A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon
Attest—J. G COLE Clerk.

Notice to Foreclose Mortgage.

BE it known to whom it may concern, and public notice is hereby given, that I, the subscriber do claim by deed of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of April A. D. 1838 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, at Paris, Book 54 Page 226 a certain lot of land situated in Turner in said County of Oxford, and bounded as follows, to wit, on the South by land of John Blake, on the West by County road located from Turner Village to Bradford's Mills, on the North by land of Thomas Merrill Esquire, on the East by land of Henry Jones, and being a portion of the land conveyed to me by Charles Andrews and Adison Prentiss by their deed of Mortgage as aforesaid—And I do further give notice, that the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, the said Andrews and Prentiss not having paid either of the three notes in said conditions mentioned, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the aforsaid Mortgage. And this public notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the same agreeably to the provisions of the statute in that case made and provided.

R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, August 10, 1839. 3w52

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Knight conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated July 15th A D 1837 to the undersigned, by the name of Edmund Pray, a certain tract or Lot of land situated in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford containing forty one acres more or less.

For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at said Fryeburg Book 18, page 421.

The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of the State.

EDMUND W. PRAY.
Sweden July 25, 1839. 3w50

Hebron Academy.

THE fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence providence permitting, on Wednesday the 7th, day of the next Month under the care of our former successful Instructer, Mr. Orias Millett. We have also a useful apparatus, and do not hesitate to invite youths, male and female, to try the advantages of this Institution, and trust they will find ample reward for their expenses.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
August 5, 1839 3w52

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business to whom good encouragement will be given

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.
Norway Village, July 17th, 1839.

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, for a breach of a condition thereof hereby claims to foreclose a Mortgage which he holds made and executed by Moses Cutting to one Simon W. Gregg, which Deed of Mortgage bears date the 24th day of March, 1830, and which Deed is Recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 47th, page 37th, which Mortgage was assigned by said Gregg to the subscriber the 11th day of February, 1839, and which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 57, page 9. Reference to be had to said deed for the description of the estate therein conveyed. TIMOTHY WALKER.
July 24th, 1839. 51

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

STEPHEN SANDERSON, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify that I have given to my son Clement S. Heath his time and shall not hereafter receive any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting.

PETER HEATH,
Witness, ROBER A. CHAPMAN,
ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN,
Bethel July 22d 1839. *3w50

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber having made arrangement for building a Clover Mill in the East part of this town, to go into operation about the middle of September, requests those Farmers having grass suitable, to preserve it for seed, as he will buy the seed at a fair price or get it out on shares.

JARIUS K. KING.
Paris, Aug 7, 1839 3w52

Notice.

THOSE whose Notes or Accounts have been due own year are informed that unless settled or some arrangement is made by the first day of Oct'r. they will be left for collection.

FRANCIS BEMIS.
Paris, August 6th, 1839. 3w52

NOTICE.

A certain piece of Land situated in Andover in the County of Oxford, on which Moses Cutting now lives, the same which was Deeded to said Cutting by Phineas Bragg and which was conveyed to Edmund Pearson of Bloomfield and Stephen P Harvey of Weld both of this State by Moses Cutting by Deed of Mortgage recorded in the registry of said County, Book 54 page 579 to which Deed reference may be had

PEARSON & HARVEY
June 27th, 1839. w47

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE public are respectfully informed that a school will be opened on Paris Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th of Sept next, for the instruction of Young Masters and Misses in the common and HIGHER BRANCHES of ENGLISH EDUCATION, under the instruction of J W HOBBS. Particular attention will be given to those who are preparing for teaching, and *such* are earnestly solicited to avail themselves of this opportunity for perfecting themselves in those branches required by law to be taught in common Schools. Subscriptions will be received by Thomas Crocker, Esq. and at Norris' Hotel.

Terms, $3,00 per quarter
Norway, Aug 24th 1839. tf 2

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of EBENEZER WALKER, late of Brownfield in the County of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of May last are allowed them to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall be in session for that purpose on the fourth Saturdays of September, October, and November, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Daniel Bean in said Brownfield.

THOMAS COLE,
DANIEL GOODWIN, } Com'rs.
Brownfield, June 6th, 1839. 3w2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farrington's, and No 2, 2d Divs. 100 acres,	$0,88
Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range,	12,13
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14,	4,07
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile,	2,33
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 75 acres	70
Also for Extra Tax.	
Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 21, } do Abbott Land, }	56
Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described,	5,83
Hezekiah Parsons Jr Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1,	2,25
Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm,	1,13
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range,	83

Unless said assesments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the fourteenth day of December next, at two o'clock P M, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3w2 SILVANUS POOR, Collector of Andover.

ANDREW THOMPSON,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs. Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839 tf1

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my son John Abbot his time, that he may transact business for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

AARON ABBOT.
Bethel, August 15, 1839 *3w1

ELBRIDGE GERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WATERFORD, ME.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*